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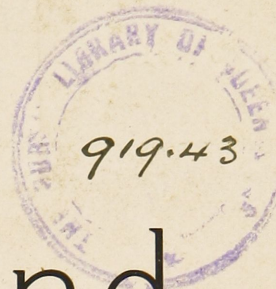
QUEENSLAND IN CANOE



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AMONG THE PINEAPPLES. SOUTH QUEENSLAND.



Queensland in Cameo

A HANDBOOK OF GENERAL INFORMATION
CONCERNING NORTH-EAST AUSTRALIA

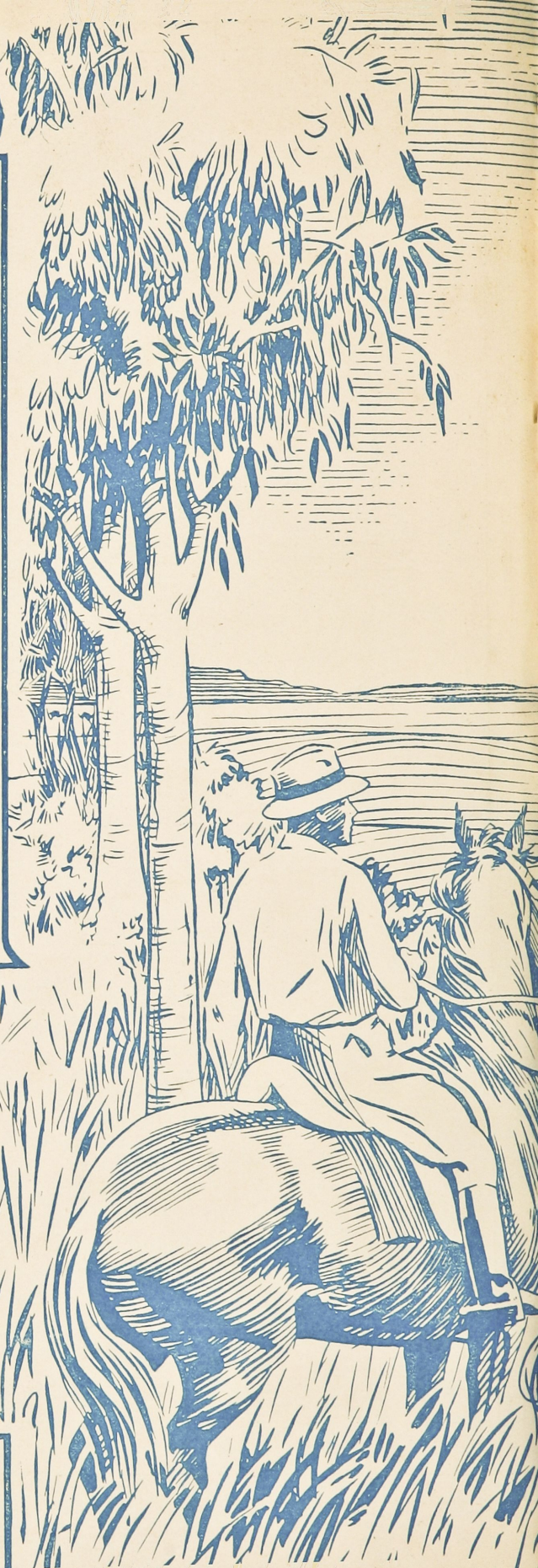


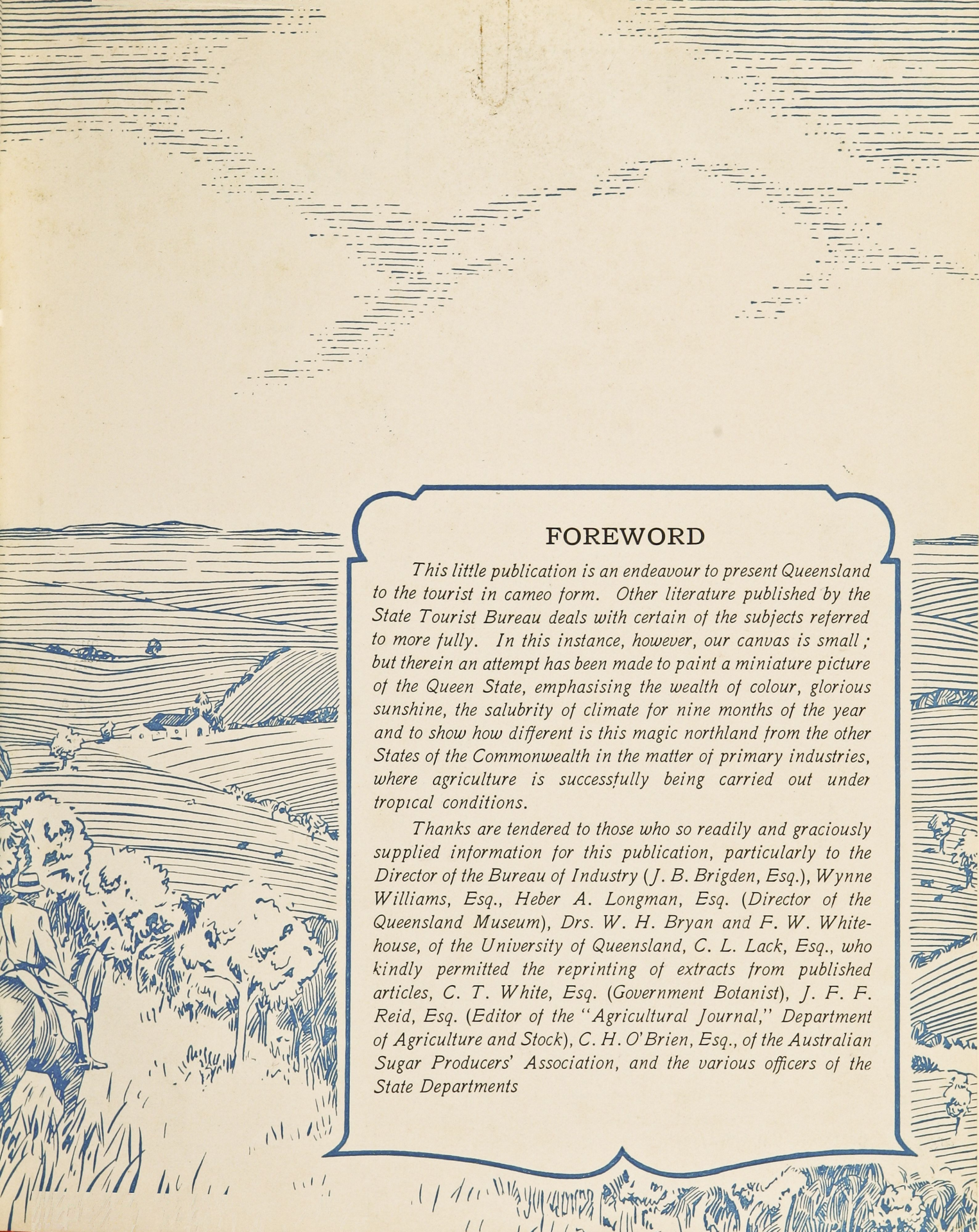
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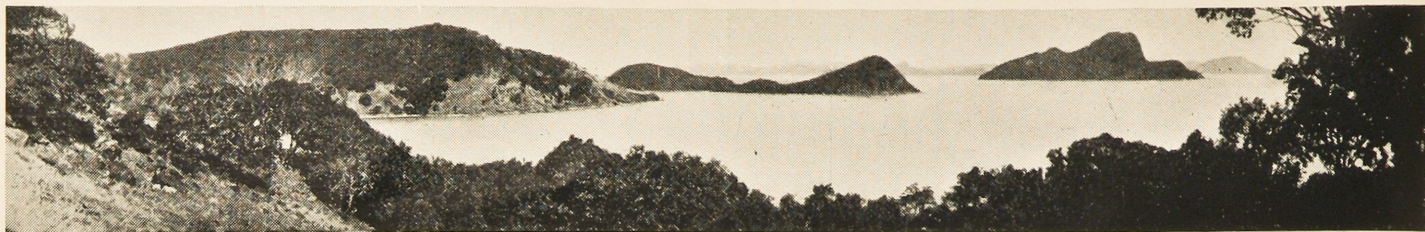


The background of the page is a blue line drawing of a landscape. It features rolling hills, a small house with a chimney, and a person in the foreground. The drawing is done in a simple, sketchy style with many fine lines.

FOREWORD

This little publication is an endeavour to present Queensland to the tourist in cameo form. Other literature published by the State Tourist Bureau deals with certain of the subjects referred to more fully. In this instance, however, our canvas is small; but therein an attempt has been made to paint a miniature picture of the Queen State, emphasising the wealth of colour, glorious sunshine, the salubrity of climate for nine months of the year and to show how different is this magic northland from the other States of the Commonwealth in the matter of primary industries, where agriculture is successfully being carried out under tropical conditions.

Thanks are tendered to those who so readily and graciously supplied information for this publication, particularly to the Director of the Bureau of Industry (J. B. Brigden, Esq.), Wynne Williams, Esq., Heber A. Longman, Esq. (Director of the Queensland Museum), Drs. W. H. Bryan and F. W. Whitehouse, of the University of Queensland, C. L. Lack, Esq., who kindly permitted the reprinting of extracts from published articles, C. T. White, Esq. (Government Botanist), J. F. F. Reid, Esq. (Editor of the "Agricultural Journal," Department of Agriculture and Stock), C. H. O'Brien, Esq., of the Australian Sugar Producers' Association, and the various officers of the State Departments



INTRODUCTION

*Fear not thy Youth ; it is thy Crown—
The careless years before Renown !
Shall load its tines with jewelled deeds
And press thy golden circlet down
With vaster toils and greater needs.
Fear not thy Youth : its splendid Power
Awaits the Hour !*



AS THE inspired pen of George Essex Evans, the Queensland poet, wrote those lines, he saw with prophetic vision the might and majesty of the Queen of the North he loved so well, enthroned in all her tropic beauty and dowered with her wealth of flocks and herds.

But no sound of martial music, no fanfare of trumpets, heralded Queensland's humble appearance on the stage of national destiny ; there was no coat of arms, nor "banners with a strange device" for the little penal settlement of the thirties of last century which sprawled precariously on the edge of the primeval forest, its winding river besieged by impenetrable jungle, and the black man, an untamed savage, hunting the wallaby down forest glades where trams now clang their way to suburban termini.

What changes Time has wrought ! The tourist who visits Brisbane, coming from the larger and more populous Southern capitals, can scarcely visualise the metamorphosis that has been achieved down the arches of the years since the days when the treadmill creaked dolorously on Wickham Terrace, and red-jacketed sentries paced ceaselessly along the stone coping of the old stores in William Street.

Progress is a fairy that has the gift of immortality. She has waved her magic wand over Brisbane, changing its skyline, softening harsh outlines, filling denuded spaces with broad streets populous with tall buildings equipped with electric lifts

But she is a sentimentalist for all her spring-cleaning energy, and here and there she has allowed land marks of old Brisbane which Time has hallowed to remain undisturbed by the passing of the years. The drab little chrysalis of a convict settlement has emerged into a proud city of steel and concrete, its beautiful river spanned by two noble bridges. Where the black man camped in a bark gunyah a villa stands, its flowering poinsettia streaming like a gallant battle-flag in the wind that sweeps from the river. Fortitude Valley, the great shopping centre of to-day, was once a swamp where frogs croaked dismally ; and in the now populous Woolloongabba suburb the fragrant wattle flowered in all its pomp of silver and gold.

Where the peaceful citizen once wended home his weary way through lonely bush tracks lighted only by a tallow candle in a lantern, he now treads bitumen streets brilliantly lighted by thousands of electric globes. At New Farm Park, instead of the clank of convict gyves is heard the laughter of children at play, the poinciana flaunts its scarlet guidons, and ten thousand rose trees scatter their argosy of petals to the winds



Indeed, the visitor cannot fail to be charmed with the exotic loveliness of the tropical vegetation with which this Queen of the North is so lavishly bedecked. Exuberant hedges of bougainvillea and jasmine form the hem of her garment, and the pale blue petals of the jacaranda scatter a largess of fairy bells, falling in showers from her sweeping train. She wears a necklace of vivid hibiscus and poinciana, and the aureole of wattle crowns her regal brow with a chaplet of gold.

Colourful indeed is the beauty of this tropic wonderland with its background of waving wheat, tipped with spears of rippling gold; its vast plains where thousands of sheep roam in scattered flocks of fleecy white; its lush grasslands of the coast where cattle stand knee deep in rich paspalum; its mountain slopes of volcanic soil where orchards "fair as a garden of the Lord" are weighed down with their dowry of gold and scarlet citrus fruits that have bloomed in the mud of once incandescent lava streams; its illimitable horizons of the North where the cane belts march down alluvial flats in endless cohorts of two-edged spears of green.

But if you want to see the Queen of the North in her most picturesquely primitive setting, you must seek her out in her jungle sanctuaries. If you are in a receptive mood, you will almost feel the beauty of the bush as a palpable thing. And there are times when you may see Turneresque sunsets—marvellous pigments splashed across the canvas of the sky as with the joyous brush of some Master Painter—beneath which the hushed bushland sleeps in a glorious cradle of bronze and enamel . . . while overhead the clouds sail slowly by in squadrons like majestic galleons luffing for anchorage in some far port of Heaven.

Here the Queen of the North wears the star-pointed boronia; tiny blue violets hang their heads bashfully in the sheltering girdle of the bushland fastnesses; the flamboyant scarlet plume of the bottle-brush decorates the swamp edge; and the white feather orchids nod slowly in the still air like the plumes in the helmets of knights of chivalry that rode forth to battle in the old days of pride. Then there is the Bridal Bush, trailing a filmy veil of tiny white blossoms which an unromantic botanist has labelled *Ricinocarpus pinifolius*, and the Fairy Slipper, a thing of satin and gossamer, shaped, as it were, for the tiny foot of Titania or Queen Mab.

Here the wild heart of Nature beats in rhythmic pulse. When you step through the festooned arches of the jungle glades it is like entering some great cathedral through whose groined windows the light filters dimly and forms little luminous pools. Here the joyous "Tink! Tink!" of the bell bird, the sharp cracking note of the whipbird, and the anthems of a thousand other little feathered choristers make the forest glades a conservatorium of pure quivering music—an orchestration of liquid melody that any musician would give his very soul to capture for arias and sonatas.

To see the sweeping vista of the jungle lands in all their witchery of loveliness you must stand at ebb of day on the mountain slope when the rain mists are rising from the smoking valleys; when far over your head sings a bird, its little wings beating with the joy of uncaged freedom—

Thou wast not made for Death, Immortal Bird—

when from afar the great ramparts melt away in misty purple, the setting sun touching them obliquely with his golden brush, and when vagrant rain beads drip on your face and the sweet tang of wet earth rises from the ground at your feet . . .

It is then, if you have not done so before, that you will pay homage to the beauty of the Queen of the North!

THE BIRTH OF A STATE



IN MAY 17th, 1770, the English navigator Captain Cook, anchored for a few hours off Point Lookout, on Stradbroke Island, and next morning passed Cape Moreton without entering the Bay which, however, he named after his patron the Earl of Morton

In 1787 His Majesty King George III. created the whole of the eastern portion of Australia, from the south of Tasmania to Cape York, a British Colony under the title of New South Wales, and in 1799 the then Governor of the Colony sent Lieutenant Flinders to examine Moreton Bay more closely.

Unfortunately, he missed the entrance to the river, and it was not until 1823 that the Surveyor-General of New South Wales, Lt. John Oxley, with the help of two castaways named Pamphlet and Finnegan, who were living with the aborigines, entered the Brisbane River, which he traversed for a distance of some twenty miles.

In his report to the Government, Lt. Oxley recommended that "Should a settlement be formed in Moreton Bay the country in the vicinity of Redcliffe Point offers the best site for an establishment in the first instance." His recommendation was adopted, and in September 1824 a start was made with the first settlement, consisting of thirty prisoners with a guard of soldiers.

The site, however, was soon found to be unsuitable, and a transfer was made to the spot on the Brisbane River, where the capital of the State now stands. The penal settlement was gradually extended, until by 1831 the population was estimated at 1,240, of whom more than 1,000 were convicts. Free settlers were not allowed, under heavy penalties, to approach within fifty miles of the station

But by this time a great part of New South Wales had been occupied for pastoral purposes, and the squatters, as they were called, were searching for fresh runs for their flocks and herds. An explorer Allan Cunningham, had reached the Darling Downs by crossing the Dividing Range, and he was followed by Patrick Leslie and other pastoralists. In 1839 the penal settlement was closed, and surveyors were

sent from Sydney to plan a township and map out the country lands for occupation.

The first sale of Government land in Brisbane was held in Sydney on July 16th, 1842, and thereafter the settlement progressed rapidly. Early in 1849 the first batch of British immigrants arrived by the "Fortitude," and were followed by many other shiploads of adventurous pioneers.

With the increasing population there gradually came into existence a movement for separation from New South Wales. Success was not achieved for some years, but finally on December 10th, 1859, Sir George Ferguson Bowen arrived in Brisbane, and under the powers conferred upon him by an Order in Council issued by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, proclaimed Queensland as a separate Colony, and assumed office as its first Governor.

At that date the population of the Colony was about 25,000, the capital—Brisbane—having approximately 7,000 inhabitants. Pending the election of the first Parliament, the Governor appointed as his Principal Adviser, or Premier, Mr. Robert G. W. Herbert, Mr. Ratcliffe Pring as Attorney-General, and Mr. R. R. Mackenzie as Colonial Treasurer.

New South Wales did not appreciate the loss of her vast northlands, and withdrew all but 7½d. from the Treasury in Brisbane—indeed, a bill was sent in for £20,000. However, by the end of 1860, £178,589 had been collected in revenue



JOHN OXLEY MEMORIAL, NORTH QUAY, BRISBANE,

A few months prior to Separation, Brisbane had been proclaimed a municipality—on September 7th, 1859—and on October 13th the first election of aldermen was held, nine being chosen. John Petrie, who topped the poll with 325 votes, was declared Mayor. The proclamation of the municipality stated that the population of the town and suburbs was "about 5,000."

The first Legislative Assembly of Queensland was elected early in 1860 and consisted of twenty-six Members. There was also a Legislative Council composed of eleven Members nominated by the Governor. Under the Order in Council creating Queensland as a separate Colony, power was given to Parliament to alter its then Constitution, but it was not until 1867 that the first Constitution Act was passed. This Statute, amended from time to time as occasion warranted, is still in force.

Originally Parliament consisted of a Legislative Assembly, elected by the people, and a Legislative Council composed of nominees appointed for life. This bicameral system remained in operation until 1922, when the Act passed in the Session of 1921, which provided for the abolition of the Legislative Council and which was reserved for the Royal Assent, was proclaimed.

Since that date the Queensland Parliament has consisted of a Legislative Assembly only, and in 1933 a Bill was passed under which it will not be possible to reconstitute the Legislative Council unless a majority of the electors at a referendum vote in its favour. Neither will it be possible to extend the duration of Parliament beyond three years without a similar referendum.

Originally the Legislative Assembly was elected for a five-years period. In 1890 the principle of Triennial Parliaments was established, and is still part of our Constitution. It was not until 1889 that Members of Parliament received payment for their services. In that year a law was passed granting them a salary of £300 per annum each. Payment of Members on a yearly basis has been the practice ever since, the rate fluctuating between £150 and £750. On January 1st, 1901, following a referendum held throughout



BRISBANE, SHOWING OBSERVATORY IN FOREGROUND.

Australia, at which a majority voted in favour of Federation, the five mainland Colonies and Tasmania federated and became the Commonwealth of Australia each of the Colonies being thereafter known as States. As such they retained their full self-governing rights in all matters not directly transferred to the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

The removal of interstate tariff barriers had for a time a disastrous effect on the State's secondary industries. In 1906 the number of factories in the State was actually five less than in 1899—five years of stagnation due to the fact that Queensland entered Federation unconditionally. Other events of major importance since Federation were the creation of the University of Queensland, and the amalgamation of the suburban municipalities into a Greater Brisbane, which was consummated in 1925.

The results of the subsequent co-ordination and planning are evident on all sides. Arteries leading to the city have been remade either with concrete or bitumen; the water supply has been augmented and made adequate for all requirements; the tramway service has been taken over from the Trust and considerably extended; a city health department has been created; along with works of a utilitarian nature have gone city beautification schemes, and the City Hall, completed in 1930 at a cost of £1,000,000, ranks as the finest in the Commonwealth.

THE STORY OF PROGRESS



ALTHOUGH in the first few years of the new Colony progress was comparatively slow, by 1865 the population had reached nearly 100,000. Trade had more than trebled railways had been commenced from Ipswich towards Toowoomba, and from Rockhampton towards the Central West; and the public debt of the Colony amounted to over £1,000,000, incurred principally in the building of railways and other Government works, and in encouraging the migration of British settlers.

Since then great advances have taken place in population and in production, primary and secondary. By the end of 1900 (Federation) the population had reached 500,000. In 1922 the figures were approximately 800,000, while to-day the population is estimated at 960,000.

Production also has enormously expanded. There are now more than 20,000,000 sheep and 5,800,000 cattle (including dairy cattle) depastured within the State. The annual value of the production is approximately £18,300,000, made up as follows:—Dairying £5,300,000, sheep raising £8,400,000, cattle grazing £4,600,000.

Approximately 600,000 tons of sugar are produced annually, the value of which is in the neighbourhood of £10,000,000. Dairying has expanded by leaps and bounds, the annual output now being more than £5,000,000.

The highest value of production recorded in Queensland reached the figures of £68,740,000 in the year 1924-25. The decline of price levels since that date naturally has had an adverse effect upon subsequent production values, although the volume of output in all industries has continued to increase year by year.

The average annual value of production for the latest available ten years is recorded at £57,191,000. Fifty years ago the figure was about £10,200,000. The overseas exports for the State reached the peak value of £23,621,449 in 1925-26. Half a century ago the value of overseas and interstate exports together was £5,200,000, as compared with the value to-day of



BRISBANE—AERIAL VIEW. CITY HALL IN CENTRE.

approximately £28,000,000. In 1933-34 overseas exports alone were valued at £19,617,628.

Mining for gold and other minerals has become an important industry, the value of the State's production being in the vicinity of £2,000,000.

Gold was first discovered in the Colony at Canoona (near Rockhampton) in 1858, but was disappointing. Payable gold, however, was discovered in 1862 at Peak Downs, and in 1867 at Gympie. Other important gold discoveries were made from time to time, the most notable being Mount Morgan in 1882, Charters Towers in 1872, Etheridge in 1869, Palmer in 1873, and Ravenswood in 1870.

Queensland has contributed an important part in the development of the Commonwealth generally. The latest available figures show that this State supplies 81 per cent. of the total Australian exports of frozen beef; 72 per cent. of the bacon and ham exports; 48 per cent. of the pork exports; 55 per cent. of the cheese exports, and 34 per cent. of the butter exports.

On the production side, Queensland furnishes 18 per cent. of the total Australian wool clip, 95 per cent. of the sugar-cane production, 53 per cent. of maize, and 25 per cent. of butter, while the production of raw cotton is confined solely to this State. The value of the State's agricultural production is 15 per cent. of the total Australian figure, and the State's pastoral production is approximately 20 per cent.

GOVERNMENT OF QUEENSLAND



THE system of Government in Queensland is, with some slight modifications, similar to that in force in all self-governing communities within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The Governor is the direct representative of the King, and is the Chief Executive Officer of the Government. He is appointed by the King on the advice of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and his powers and duties are definitely laid down in his Commission of Appointment, and in the Instructions with which he is provided. He is required to appoint an Executive Council, meetings of which are summoned and presided over by him. He is guided by the advice of this Council, but may act in opposition if he considers the occasion warrants, but must report the matter to the Dominions Office immediately, and furnish his reasons for so acting.

In the name of His Majesty the Governor assents to Bills passed by Parliament, except those which under the Royal Instructions or the provisions of the Australian States' Constitution Act are required to be reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure. In urgent cases, however, the Governor may assent to such Bills, unless they are repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with Treaty obligations, but

must immediately report his reasons to the Secretary of State.

Although the Cabinet is not provided for in the Constitution, in practice the Members of the Executive Council, or Ministers of State, meet as a Cabinet without the presence of the Governor, and their recommendations are subsequently submitted for approval by the Executive Council, being the Ministry with the Governor presiding. The Chief Minister is known as the Premier, whose resignation involves the retirement of the whole of the Ministry.

Until 1922 the Legislature of Queensland consisted of two Houses of Parliament—the Legislative Assembly, elected for a specified term by the people—and the Legislative Council, the Members of which were appointed by Commission by the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council.

The first Legislative Assembly consisted of twenty-six Members, who were elected for a term of five years. The present Assembly is composed of sixty-two Members, who are elected for three years, by a system of adult suffrage.

The Supreme Court of Queensland is comprised of seven Judges—the Chief Justice, the Senior Puisne Judge, and five Puisne Judges, one of whom is assigned to the Central, and one to the Northern Supreme Courts. These two judges are required to reside in their respective districts. The decisions of the Supreme Court are under certain conditions subject to appeal to the High Court of Australia and to the Privy Council.

Appointments to the Administrative Departments of the Public Service of the State are made by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Public Service Commissioner under the provisions of the Public Service Acts. Staff appointments to other Departments (Railways, Main Roads, Police), are made by the respective Commissioners.

The rates of salary and conditions of service of officers of the Public Service proper are fixed by the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Public Service Commissioner, but are subject to review by the Industrial Court.



JACARANDA TREES IN BLOOM, PARLIAMENT HOUSE, BRISBANE.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS



QUEENSLAND has reason to be proud of its social services and cultural institutions, and the visitor cannot fail to be impressed with their wide scope and variety. Although, perhaps, the average Australian falls far short of the public-spirited ideals of the ancient Greeks who, as Pericles said, needed but to look at their city of Athens to fall in love with her, the same ideal inspires many of Brisbane's citizens

We find from Plato that "the love of man rises as upon stepping stones from beautiful bodies to beautiful institutions, to beautiful ideas, until from beautiful ideas it attains to the idea of absolute beauty, and at last knows what the essence of beauty is." There are many unselfish persons in the community who consciously strive to transmute into fact that inspiring thought which has come down to us through the ages.

And Plato, who never found his ideal city even in wonderful Athens, might well have been impressed with the imposing list of institutions in Queensland to-day which are dedicated to the service of the community and the individual, whether it be for the alleviation of bodily suffering and the restoration of health, or the cultivation of the garden of the mind, planting in a fertile soil a love of literature and the arts.

Queensland's hospital service, for instance, is the equal of any similar institution in any other part of the world. Blocks of magnificent buildings have been erected replete with every modern convenience and appliance necessary for the comfort and treatment of patients. The hospital authorities have kept abreast with the rapid development in modern medical and surgical research ensuring that all that is humanly

possible will be done for the patient at the hands of skilled doctors and nurses.

Another outstanding contribution to the service of the community is made by the Baby Clinics, which are veritable temples of health dedicated to the welfare of the child and the nursing mother, who is able to obtain both ante-natal and post-natal help and guidance from fully qualified nurses who have specialised in Child Welfare work. The Baby Clinics, which are established in centres throughout the State, have performed an incalculable service to mothers, and

have proved an important factor in reducing the rate of infantile mortality in Queensland, which is now one of the lowest of any country in the world.

But Child Welfare does not end there. The State Children Department, and such noble institutions as the Child Study Association, the Wilson Ophthalmic Home for Western children, the Creche and Kindergarten Association, and the Crippled Children's



A TYPICAL BABY CLINIC.

Society are doing a quiet, unostentatious service in the interests of childhood, particularly the afflicted little ones into whose lives they contrive to bring so much of the sunshine of happiness. One of the noblest monuments of philanthropy in Brisbane is the Marsden Crippled Children's Home, the gift of a great-hearted lover of children—a beautiful home set in spacious grounds, verdant with flowers and greenery.

Then there is the Queensland Social Service League, an organisation which thoroughly justifies its own two objectives—to relieve distress and to co-ordinate charitable effort. The League raises annually approximately £8,000, and with the Government subsidy about £12,000 is spent in relieving distress. The Charity Organisation Society, which has been in existence for more than 35 years, also covers a wide

field of work, special attention being given to family welfare. The Society receives the support of the Government, working in conjunction with the Department of Labour and Industry, and concentrating on the problems of homeless people. And the many Church organisations also are doing an incalculable amount of good in the community.

The Government is fully seized with the importance of health in the community, and the appointment of Sir Raphael Cilento as Director of the State Health Service is an indication of its desire to obtain the maximum of efficiency in regard to the health services of the State.

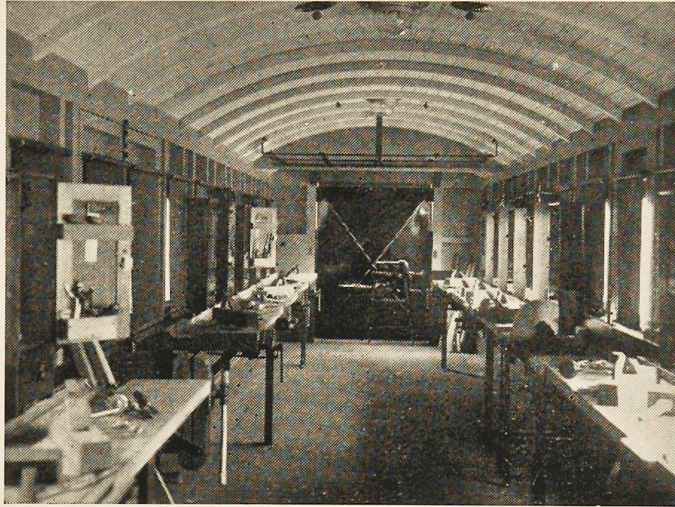
Shining examples of idealism in everyday practice are also provided by such institutions as the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb Institute, where skilful workers in various branches of industry cheerfully overcome their physical disabilities, and with unerring touch, deftly manufacture useful articles for the world outside the walls; the Blind Musical and Literary Society, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty.

Other valuable social services are performed by the Dental Clinics, the travelling rail cars and the Domestic Science cars—phases of the manifold paternalistic activities of the modern State, which bring the country children within the all-embracing ambit of the State's educational scheme.

Lastly, but possibly the most important of all, is that wonderful service known as the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade, which, in keeping with its motto of "Ready Always," never sleeps, turning out at all hours and in all weathers at a moment's notice in the service of suffering humanity, and frequently travelling hundreds of miles through rough and rugged country, crossing rivers and creeks swollen by rains, to bring the patient to the distant hospital.

From the purely cultural aspect Brisbane is well served. The Workers' Educational Association is an outstanding example of an organisation divorced from all motives of self-interest, striving to assist the young men of the State, particularly those who cannot afford the expense of University fees, to dip into that Pierian spring of learning whose waters provide an inexhaustible fount for the thirsty seeker after knowledge. It is a useful adjunct to the University, which, although only a juvenile in years, in comparison with the ancient Universities of other countries, has, in the brief period of its history rendered such valuable cultural service to the State, and made a definite contribution to its progress.

Queensland is regarded as possessing the champion choirs and bands in the Commonwealth. The State and Municipal Choir, Austral Choir, Apollo Club, Blackstone-Ipswich Cambrian Choir, the Brisbane Eisteddfod Choir, and other choral societies in the western, central, and northern districts have won high distinction, and it can justly be claimed that the Eisteddfod movement is



MANUAL TRAINING RAIL CAR FOR BOYS.

more firmly established in Queensland than in any other State.

The Brisbane Repertory Theatre Society, the Shakespearean Society, and the Dickens Fellowship also play a notable part in the city's cultural development. Such organisations as the Arts and Crafts Society, the Bush Book Club, the Royal Art Society, the Historical Society, and the Royal Geographical Society are of equal importance in the cultural education of the community, and the decision to build a new Public Library and Art Gallery is a healthy indication of quickening public interest in the arts which these various organisations have had no small share in nurturing and fostering.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM



STRIKING features of the Queensland educational system are the very liberal opportunities offered to children to travel farther along the road to success after their primary school course has been completed, the broad curriculum of the secondary schools and colleges, and the provision made for the education of children living in remote parts of the State.

Primary education is free, secular, and compulsory. Children are admitted at five years of age and pass through a comprehensive course of instruction, the syllabus including, in addition to ordinary subjects, elementary science, civics, music, art, and physical culture.

In all the large centres provision is made for training in the manual and domestic arts boys and girls respectively who have reached the age of twelve years. The course for boys includes woodwork, and may also include sheet-metal and leather work, while girls and boys are included in the fruit-packing classes that operate in the fruitgrowing areas.

Queensland possesses vast open spaces which for the most part are thinly populated. Schools are maintained where there is an average attendance of nine pupils, but so that no child shall grow up uneducated an excellent system of teaching by correspondence has been established. The enrolment

is in the neighbourhood of 6,000. The staff includes more than one hundred teachers, and the prescribed curriculum takes the pupils to the standard where they may enter the various secondary schools

Several tracks lead from the primary school through the field of secondary education, and the pathways are made easy by the granting of scholarships on a liberal scale. Special provision is made for the children of parents who are not in good circumstances. A technical, commercial, agricultural, or academic course may be followed by boys according to their desires or aptitudes, while similarly girls may follow an academic, commercial, or a domestic arts course. Extension and University scholarships place the highest education within reach of all who show the necessary ability.

Recognising that physical and mental development must go hand in hand, the Department has a medical branch directed by a Chief Medical Officer. A staff of dentists covers the whole State.

The Agricultural High School and College, Gatton, was placed under the control of the Education Department in 1923. The resident college students proceed with a course of instruction that leads to the University Junior Public Examination and to diplomas in agriculture and dairying. University undergraduates completing studies in the Faculty of Agriculture visit Gatton for a year. Tractor schools, dairy science schools, and pig farmers' schools are largely attended by farmers from surrounding districts, and research and experimental work are important activities of the College.

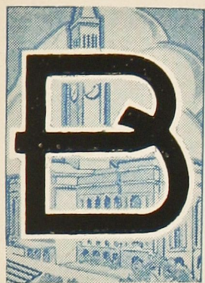
The young men being trained at St. Lucia and River-view under the scheme conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Stock receive instruction in agriculture, dairying, pig and poultry-raising, gardening, and general bush work, and very gratifying results have been obtained.

The education system therefore trains mind and body. It is State-wide in its operation and extends from the Kindergarten to the University.



A QUEENSLAND STATE SCHOOL.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY



Brisbane being the capital, is the principal industrial and commercial centre. Adjacent to the city modern shipping facilities and wharfage accommodation extend for miles along the river front, and the largest oversea vessels berth almost in the heart of the city

The relationship between capital and labour in this State has been comparatively happy. The arbitration laws, the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, the administration of the Department of Labour and Industry, and the organisation of the trade unions, compare more than favourably with other States and other countries of the world.

Indeed it can truthfully be said that in many phases of our industrial legislation Queensland is far in advance of older and more industrialised nations. Certainly this Northern State has been comparatively free from industrial disputes, strikes, and lockouts, which have disrupted industry elsewhere.

The people of Queensland have the benefit of the highest basic wage, the lowest cost of living, the shortest working hours, and the smallest percentage of unemployed of all the States in the Commonwealth.

The wages of employees and the relations generally between employer and employees are regulated by a tribunal known as the Industrial Court of Queensland, which was constituted under "*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1932.*" This court consists of three persons appointed from time to time by the Governor in Council by Commission in His Majesty's name.

The court has exclusive jurisdiction to deal with all industrial matters—the definition of industrial matters being so wide that almost every conceivable subject which could form a matter of dispute between or affect the relationship of employer and employee comes within the jurisdiction of the Court

Industrial agreements between unions and employers may be registered and subsequently have the force of awards. The court has power to make declarations from time to time as to the cost and standard of living, the basic wage for males and females, and the standard hours. Not only in the making of awards is

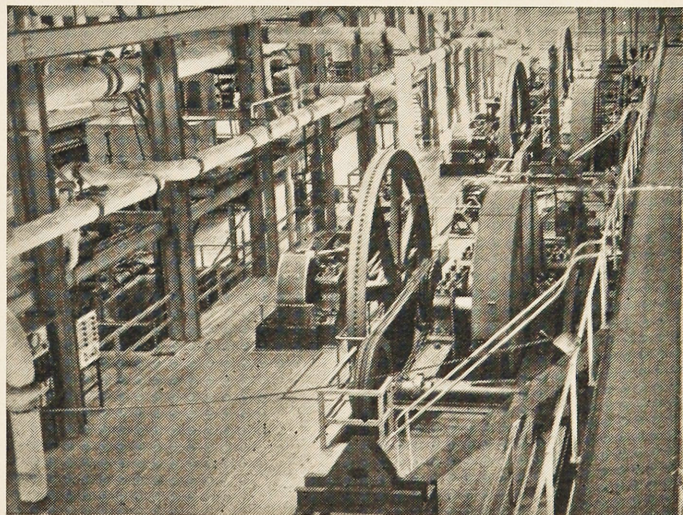
the court protected from interference by other tribunals, but in the determination of all questions relating to their interpretation or enforcement its decision is final.

The Department of Labour and Industry controls the administration of the Industrial Arbitration Act, Factories and Shops Acts, Labour Exchanges Act, Unemployment Insurance Act, Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Act, Workers' Accommodation Act, Trade Union Act, and the Profiteering Prevention Act, in addition to all matters relating to relief assistance.

The administrative offices of the Department are situated in the Treasury Building, and staff offices under the control of Labour Agents are established in the principal centres throughout the State. The Department issues an industrial gazette quarterly, containing statistical information regarding unemployment and other matters of industrial interest.

The Director of Labour, whose offices are situated in the Central Labour Exchange, Edward Street, controls the general administration of all Labour Exchanges, in addition to the operations under the Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts and Unemployed Workers Insurance Act, acting with regard to the former in conjunction with the Commissioner of Taxes.

Assistance to unemployed is issued in the form of intermittent relief work in certain local authority areas, and in the form of ration assistance where the intermittent relief scheme is not in operation.



PORTION OF INTERIOR, HAMBLETON SUGAR MILL.

TRADE AND COMMERCE



QUEENSLAND is much more specialised in its production than the States with larger populations, and its exports per head of population are much greater than is usual elsewhere. In normal years exports overseas and interstate average about £30 per head of population, about two-thirds being overseas. Imports are correspondingly large; and in recent years the greater portion has come from other Australian States, and particularly from the manufacturing centres in New South Wales and Victoria.

The general position can be illustrated by the statistics of the sample year, 1931-32, when seasons were fairly good but prices very low. In that year interstate trade statistics were collected as well as overseas trade. Queensland pastoral products totalled £11,000,000 in value, of which 80 per cent. went overseas, wool being, of course, the chief contributor, but beef providing nearly half as much as wool. Farm products accounted for £14,250,000. Of this amount sugar was responsible for more than £9,000,000, and butter and cheese for £3,500,000.

While 80 per cent. of pastoral exports went overseas, only 43 per cent. of exported farm products, however, went beyond Australia. Interstate exports are chiefly sugar, fruits (bananas, pineapples, &c.), cotton, maize, and sundry smaller items such as peanuts, canary seed, and arrowroot, all for the most part peculiar to Queensland in Australian production.

Queensland also does a substantial miscellaneous trade in "stores" of all kinds across the New South Wales border, and to Darwin and the Pacific Islands. Overland movements of stock are very large across the borders of New South Wales, South Australia, and the Northern Territory.

Queensland's overseas exports are very much larger than its overseas imports, but the balance is reduced by an excess of imports from other States over exports thereto. Nevertheless, there is a favourable balance on the exchange of goods externally, and this is required to pay interest on investments in Queensland from outside, both overseas and interstate.

Of all overseas exports, except wool, about 84 per cent. goes to the United Kingdom. Wool is quite distinct and is able to compete anywhere. Wool, second-grade meats, certain pastoral by-products (tallow, hides, &c.), and smaller quantities of minerals, timber, and shell from the North go to non-British countries. Bacon and hams and some butter go to Java. Otherwise the British market and the "preferences" enjoyed therein are all-important.

The same, of course, applies to the Australian market, on which Queensland farmers chiefly depend. Sugar is so important that in 1931-32 it accounted for two-thirds of all Queensland produce exported to the other States, except stock sent overland.

Queensland's purchases from the other States are chiefly of manufactured goods and they exceed the purchases in other States of Queensland goods by about £4,000,000 a year. Queensland provides a very large and satisfactory market for the factory goods produced in Sydney and Melbourne.

In 1931-32, which was the worst trade year, Queensland purchased the produce of other States to the value of £13,000,000, of which £7,500,000 worth came from New South Wales and £4,500,000 from Victoria. Every variety of industrial, household, and personal commodity was included. In the same year £270,000 was remitted by film companies from Queensland. Total purchases from other States include overseas goods sent through Sydney. The proportion is quite large.



BRISBANE RIVER, SHOWING CUSTOMS HOUSE.



CIRCULAR QUAY, BRISBANE RIVER.

Brisbane is not centrally located and does not dominate the trade of the State as do the capitals of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. There is considerable decentralisation, which dates from the time (as recent as the war) when there was no through rail service to the North. A great deal of trade passes Brisbane altogether on its way to and from the Southern capitals and overseas.

There are six overseas ports north of Brisbane. While Brisbane is the Australian terminal for mail steamers, many refrigerated and other overseas ships go north to load beef, sugar, and metals. Wool comes to Brisbane for sale, but some still goes overseas direct. Raw sugar is shipped from the nearest ports to Southern refineries and overseas.

Shipping is, therefore, a very important service for Queensland for both overseas and interstate trade. It is not confined to large consignments. A vast number of small packages travel by sea in containers, which are filled and emptied by carrying agents in the capital cities.

The railways now play an increasing part in the total trade of the State. Originally they fed the ports in three quite separate systems, but as they were extended the lines linked together and have made a State-wide system.

Special trains now convey fruit and vegetables from as far north as Bowen to the Southern markets, and tourists are catered for with special services. While road and air transport are growing everywhere the

railway provides the great arteries of commerce. In Queensland transport is King, and the railway is Prime Minister.

The ordinary commercial life of the State is not different from that of Australia generally. A large volume of mail order business crosses the New South Wales border both ways. Great Southern houses spread their branches northwards, and firms of Queensland origin (*e.g.*, Burns, Philp), reciprocate elsewhere for, commercially, Australia is one place.

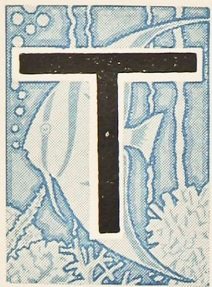
Rapid communications by telephone, by telegram, and by air all tend to centralised control and to a greater uniformity of life and business. Financially, Queensland institutions have no separate existence from those in other States.

There is, however, one special feature of Queensland trade which is of interest in these times of organisation and control. This is the high degree of marketing organisation in the hands of primary producers—or, more accurately, of farmers.

Sugar led the way. It was already well organised by virtue of its peculiar technique as between cane-growers, mills, shipping, and refineries. The organisation was, and is, essential to efficiency. But the idea spread under the further stimulus of the war and for some years has applied to wheat, cotton, butter, and various other products.

The vast areas of Queensland and the success with which they have developed in the comparatively short period of its history, have drawn considerable attention to the State. The solid character of that progress, and the stability which has been demonstrated during the last three years, are both good auguries for the future. The lower levels of costs which have come about, in consequence of the pressure of the times, are very important influences. Undoubtedly those costs lag behind the low prices received for exports, but they may also be expected to lag when export prices recover. And while no spectacular developments may follow the world recovery, the discipline enforced by the experience of these years, and the lower costs of production, are together likely to release natural resources hitherto unprofitable. These experiences should ensure for the State not only an early restoration of prosperity, but a stable and progressive development, appealing alike to the immigration of men and money.

FROM BULLOCK WAGON TO AIR LINER



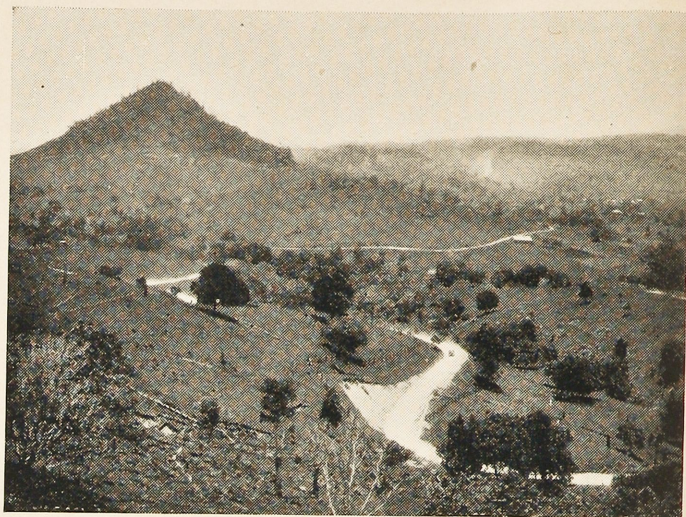
THE romance of Queensland's development from a Cinderella province of New South Wales to the position of Queen State of the Commonwealth in the short space of 75 years—Separation dated 1859—has as many facets to it as a diamond, but one of the most glowing chapters in the crowded pages of the State's history is provided by the story of transportation.

So rapid has been the development of transportation services that they form a grand cavalcade of progress down the eventful years of our history. Behind the packhorse has followed the lumbering bullock wagon laden with supplies for the isolated station, the teamsters, their rifles leaning against bags of flour, ever menaced by hostile blacks who robbed and speared them, even as the "crews" of the "prairie schooners" of the American West had to fight their way through hordes of red men. In the wake of the bullock wagon has rolled Cobb and Co.'s coach, bouncing over the rough, rutted roads with freight of passengers and mails.

Then in swift procession has followed the "iron horse," displacing the four-in-hand and the buck-board, and linking down the arches of the years—north, south, east, and west—in bands of shining steel; the high-powered motor 'bus and touring car, eating up the miles with tireless, smooth-running engines, as the bitumen road stretches interminably ahead like an endless flat brown ribbon.

And last, and grandest of all, the fast mail plane, roaring with whirling blades through the upper silences of the sky, fleeing down canyons of cumulus that open before and close behind the gleaming fuselage that dances like a midge in the rays of the sun, carrying on the wings of unleashed speed passengers and mails to the distant capitals of the South and the sunbaked towns of the West, or, perchance, fulfilling that noblest service of all—errands of mercy for the injured and succour for the sick and the helpless.

Out across the western horizon it speeds, soaring above waving seas of Mitchell grass, vast plains of spinifex, and the gigantic anthills that seem like the



MOUNT PINBARREN, SHOWING NEW ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

fantastic turrets of some ghost city left in ruins by a Genghis Khan or a Tamerlane on some red page of yesterday. The rhythmic note of the propeller blades, muted by distance, floats thinly down to the desert floor below, where the Afghan driver goads on his vicious, snarling camels that haul over the long trail the piled-up bales of wool from some station Back o' Beyond, where the years are lean and men must needs have hearts of iron to win out in a dour, silent land whose gifts are for the strong, where weaklings perish in a mirage of shattered hopes.

Contrast and change! But ever the old jostles with the new, the past treading on the heels of the present, the camel of the Biblical patriarchs that hauled the blocks of porphyry for the Pyramids, and the winged messenger of the skies that whisks the air mail from Brisbane to Sydney, each serving the needs of man, even as they do in the Arabian desert where the khamsin piles up the shifting sand dunes through the endless cycles of time.

In the eighties and nineties the framework of the vast network of railways that runs criss-cross over the expanse of the State was laid down. By 1895 eight systems of railways entirely disconnected were in operation. They extended from Brisbane, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, Cairns, Cooktown, and Normanton into the interior.

Gradually the old mail coaches that had done yeoman service in the cause of national development

for so many years ceased to run between Brisbane and the Gympie Goldfield and other centres, and when the ports from Brisbane to Townsville were connected by rail the traveller was able to journey without a break from Brisbane to Cairns.

To-day, Queensland has 6,566 miles of railway open for traffic—a greater aggregate than any other State of the Commonwealth. This is the more remarkable when it is realised that the total population of the State is still below the million mark.

In these days, when the "Sunshine Express" thunders out of Central Station on her long run up the coast, carrying hundreds of travellers and tourists towards the scenic wonderland of the North, it seems a far cry to that day of January 11th, 1864, when the residents of Ipswich were startled by the first engine whistle.

It was the locomotive "Faugh-a-Ballagh," which had been imported from England, making its trial trip. The driver fired it up with chips of wood, and the wondering inhabitants saw the iron horse run out of the locomotive shops for the first time. Numbers of youngsters, screaming with delight, were treated to a free ride.

The rapid development of the various forms of motor transport has, of course, meant increased competition for the railways, but it has also played an all-important part in developing the State's tourist traffic, for motor transport needs good roads, and in the short space of thirteen years, an unexcelled network of main roads has spread in an ever-widening radius from Brisbane.

The Main Roads Commission now has under its jurisdiction some 10,500 miles of roads, many of them admirably serving the purposes of the tourist. The roads, particularly in North Queensland, traverse country which is unique for its tropical grandeur, and scenes of unrivalled beauty are easily accessible to the tourist as a result of the wonderful development of the State's transportation services.

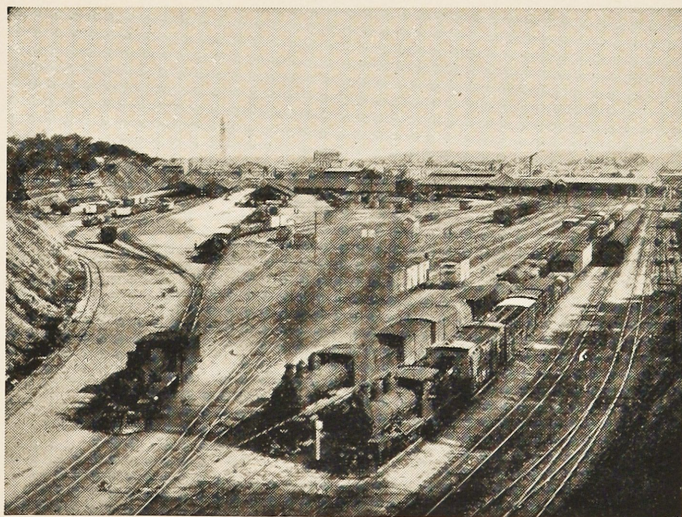
But the most romantic chapter in the history of Queensland transportation is provided by the history and development of the famous Qantas Empire Airways Limited mail and passenger service, which has pioneered aerial transportation in Queensland, and brought it to the highest pitch of comfort, safety, and efficiency.

Fast, dependable 'planes luxuriously fitted for the comfort of passengers link the Western and other isolated districts with the capital and the Northern Territory, and gradually the network of services has been extended until it is now possible for a man in a hurry to step into a Qantas 'plane and reach any part of the Commonwealth with the speed and sureness of a homing bird. The inauguration of the London-Australia air mail service, which was one of the official acts of the Duke of Gloucester while he was in Brisbane, has seen the realisation of a long-cherished dream by the pioneers of air transportation in Queensland.

But it is in conveying from isolated country districts, with despatch and all possible care, patients urgently needing hospital and medical treatment that the "Flying Doctor" has translated into action the highest possible ideal of service to the community.

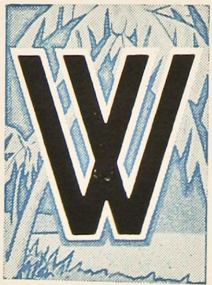
And not the least pleasing feature of transportation in Queensland is the amazing growth of the tourist traffic. Every year, mainly from May to September, tourists flock to this Queen State in rapidly increasing numbers to revel in the warm winter sunshine and infinite variety of tropical delights.

Along the famous Sunshine Route, the great railroad from Brisbane to Cairns, elaborately equipped trains operate, specially designed and constructed for the comfort and convenience of tourists, while within the cobalt-blue waters of the Great Barrier Reef a fleet of luxury liners thread their way among groups and archipelagoes of verdant, coral-girt islands.



RAILWAY MARSHALLING YARD, ROMA STREET, BRISBANE.

TROPICAL HYGIENE



WITH Queensland is bound up one of the most important questions facing Australia to-day—the white settlement of the tropics—briefly, the “White Australia” policy. The history of the settlement of North Queensland has been one of the greatest interest, not only from the point of view of economics, but from the viewpoint of science, for it has resulted automatically in the greatest experiment in acclimatisation of which the white race has records.

Nowhere else in the world has a white race successfully colonised a tropical country in such numbers and for such a length of time, and, it may be added, in defiance of every previously accepted theory as to the ability of the white man to live, thrive, and multiply in low latitudes. It comes as something of a shock to the propounders of that theory to realise that North Queensland has the unique distinction of having bred up, during the last seventy years, a resident, pure-blooded, white population of 150,000 under tropical conditions—a population, moreover, which follows every occupation from that of manual labour to that of the highest and most intellectual kind.

Early in its history when large sugar and banana-growing areas were taken up along the coast and a considerable number of Kanakas from the neighbour-

ing Pacific Islands were indentured as labourers, Queensland began rapidly to assume the appearance of a typical tropical country, with white overseers and massed native labour, and great numbers of speculators, prospectors, miners, and all the migratory riffraff that infest a new land in the hope of some chance El Dorado. Even more typical were the diseases—malaria, filariasis, and hookworm flourished, and the records of mortality and morbidity made Queensland the “dreadful example” of the 'eighties. North Queensland, indeed, was bearing out the theory that a tropical country was impossible to white men.

Gradually the change came. With the exhaustion of the mines, there began a new era. Thousands of the migratory horde who had swept into the country left it to follow their fortunes elsewhere. Many put their capital into pastoral and other pursuits, while thousands of others began to compete with the Kanaka as unskilled labourers. The decision that excluded coloured labour from Australia saved Queensland, and since then the progress of settlement and development in tropical Queensland has been regular and extraordinarily rapid.

To-day Queenslanders of the first, second, and third generations are living in our tropics healthily, thriving and multiplying, and demonstrating an entire adaption to the conditions in which they were born. To-day Queensland is the premier State in statistical vitality—a big change from the dreadful example of the 'eighties. The change has been brought about by the successful institution of adequate measures of preventive medicine, the exclusion of races with lower standards of living and higher rates of disease, the continual increase in locally born inhabitants, and careful attention to hygienic conditions of living.

The last hurdle to be overcome is the natural fondness of the human race for convention. To a large extent, from the point of view of tropical hygiene, the residents of North Queensland have clung to the ideas of milder-climate countries regarding food, clothing, and housing. But the position, even here, is improving slowly. Gradually North Queenslanders are learning to eat less meat and more fruit, vegetables, and carbohydrates, to adopt more



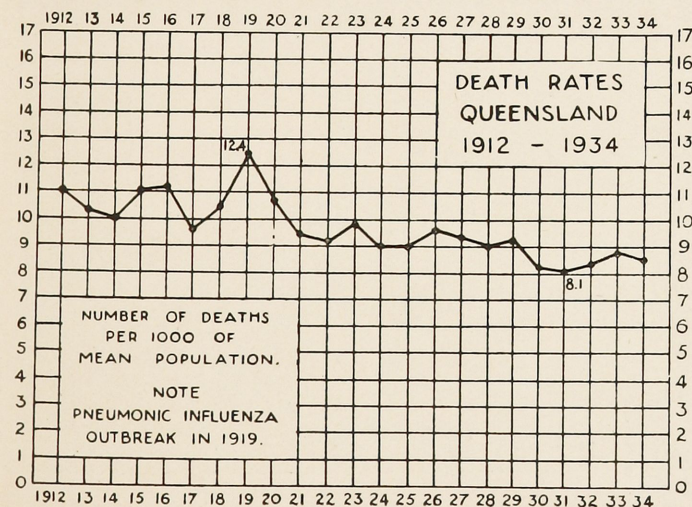
TYPICAL SUGAR-CANE CUTTERS, NORTH QUEENSLAND.

rational ideas of dress, and to raise their houses on piles and observe other methods designed to provide a free current of air through the houses

The final proof of the suitability of tropical Queensland for white settlement is to be found in the official vital statistical figures for Australia. The Queensland birthrate is higher in every year than the birthrate for the whole of Australia. Similarly, the Queensland deathrates are considerably lower than for Australia as a whole. Moreover, the infantile mortality is very much less than for the rest of Australia.

For about twenty years the Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine at Townsville carried out very valuable research work into the health of North Australia under the control of Dr. A. Breinl and Sir Raphael Cilento. In 1929 the institute was incorporated with the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, which the Commonwealth Government established at the Sydney University.

However, Commonwealth health laboratories are still maintained at Cairns, Townsville, and Rockhampton, from which investigations into health conditions are carried out. The routine health activities, of course, are maintained by the State, and under a new arrangement, by which Sir Raphael Cilento has been appointed Director-General of Health and General Services, the Queensland Government has reorganised the whole of its services, with particular attention to the health problems of the North.



This problem of the effective occupation of Northern Australia is not a State problem. It is Australian-wide, with Empire consequences, and calls for the systematic organisation of the best brains of the Commonwealth. Slowly—so slowly—the old idea that tropical Queensland is not suitable for white men is passing into oblivion, but it still does exist, and, despite the wonderful work that has been done, this erroneous opinion is holding back the progress of tropical settlement.

The question has been settled beyond doubt that North Queensland is suitable for white settlement, and now it but waits for population, which will, in the course of time, render it one of the richest parts of Australia.

Dr. A. H. Baldwin, M.B.E., of the Department of Tropical Medicine and Health, in an address to the Townsville Branch of the Royal Society of St. George stated: "I judge tropical Queensland to be without rival in Australia as a region of infinite possibilities. In its power to withstand a succession of droughts, in its quick recovery when a good season occurs, in its mineral wealth, in its timber, in its rich scrub lands, in its alluvial valleys, and in its great rolling downs fit for sheep or cattle, it possesses assets of immense value."

Queensland also possesses a highly efficient quarantine service, which protects the population from the menace of such diseases as small-pox, plague, or cholera.

The suggested climatic barrier to health and fertility, states the Director of the State Health Service (Sir Raphael Cilento), is found on adequate examination to be merely a translation into popular terms of certain figures recorded in other tropical countries—figures which arise, not from any climatic factor *per se*, but from the ordinary causes incidental in those countries to the presence of large native populations and a gross disease prevalence. In Australia the figures produced by the Commonwealth Statistician demonstrate that white men can live and thrive in tropical Australia, and that white women can accompany them without any loss of fertility, mentality, or physique.

With this accepted, as ultimately it must be, only the recognition by Southerners of the enormous advantages offered by the economic development of Queensland is needed for a development of immense importance to Australia.

COAST, HIGHLAND, AND PLAIN



QUEENSLAND, from the physiographic point of view, can be regarded as made up of several distinct regions, each with its characteristic structure and peculiar geological history, and each with its individual scenic charm.

Structurally there are five principal elements, namely—(1) The Continental Shelf, (2) The Coastal Plain, (3) The Eastern Highlands, (4) the North-Western Uplands, and (5) The Western Plains. In some instances these natural regions are sharply delimited, but more generally there is a somewhat gradual change from one to the other.

The continental shelf is bounded on the seaward side by the 100-fathom line, the position of which in Queensland is exceptional, for instead of being parallel with the coast it is for the most part divergent from the coastal trend. Consequently the continental shelf varies greatly in breadth—from 15 miles at Cape Melville to over 160 miles near Cape Manifold. An interesting point is that as the edge of the continental shelf approaches the coastline from the sea the highlands converge upon it from the land.

For much of its length the edge of the continental shelf is marked by the presence of the Great Barrier Reef, which extends for over 1,200 miles from Bristow Island, near New Guinea, almost to Breaksea Spit. In addition to this "Outer Barrier" there is a veritable maze of coral reefs and coral cays lying nearer the shore.

A notable feature of the Queensland Continental Shelf is the great number of islands which rise from it. More than six hundred of these are sufficiently large to be officially recognised by the Department of Lands, but there are numerous other islets. For the most part these islands represent isolated portions of the continent proper, like the Whitsunday Group, or coral growths such as the Capricorn Islands, but in the Torres Strait region there occur a number composed of recently extinct volcanoes. The best known of these last are the Murray Islands.

The larger islands off the Queensland coast, and more particularly those in the south, are often covered

by sand dunes. These dunes, some bare of vegetation and others supporting surprisingly vigorous forests of eucalypts and conifers, are probably the largest in the world, being frequently over 500 feet, and in the case of Mt. Tempest on Moreton Island, approaching 1,000 feet in height.

Although they lie beyond the shelf proper and are hidden under the sea, one cannot pass without reference the giant submarine volcanoes which tower above the adjacent sea floor some 50 miles from Southport, and which the late Sir Edgeworth David has named the "Tasmanides."

The continental shelf is bounded on its inner margin by a coast which presents a highly varied shore line, being neither uniform in direction nor regular in outline. The result is a somewhat step-like arrangement with many indentations, the openings of which are to the north. But although on a large scale the coastline of Queensland is somewhat irregular, it nevertheless shows evidence of that universal tendency of coastlines towards the development of smooth rounded outlines and the elimination of jagged rocky headlands. This is especially shown in South Queensland by the long sweeping beaches of the mainland, and of the large coastal islands between Gladstone and Point Danger.

The Coastal Plain varies in breadth from a few hundred yards near Cardwell to 120 miles to the south of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Where the mountains



ALBERT GORGE AND LOST WORLD, LAMINGTON NATIONAL PARK.

impinge upon the coast the Coastal Plain is replaced by straight flat-bottomed valleys or "corridors," as they have been aptly called. Excellent examples are the Russell-Mulgrave corridor and the Bowen-Prosperpine corridor.

The Eastern Highlands are naturally divisible into two portions. The first of these—the Coastal Range—forms a discontinuous series of mountain ranges which border the Coastal Plain from the State boundary on the south to the Cooktown Hinterland on the north.

Different sections of these coastal ranges have received different names—as, for example, the D'Aguilar Range, the Berserker Range, Connor's Range, and the "drowned" mountain range which forms Hinchinbrook Island. But although these are now discontinuous and no longer form divides of the first importance, they suggest by their general uniformity of trend having once formed a geographical and structural unit of great significance. They are the remnants of a mighty mountain chain stretching the whole length of Queensland.

At their southernmost and northernmost limits the coastal ranges of Queensland amalgamate with that part of the Queensland highlands which is generally (but erroneously) known as the Great Dividing Range. This forms the second portion of the Queensland highlands, but instead of forming the single range suggested by its name it embraces a series of ranges, plateaux, and highlands of the most varied descriptions both geographically and geologically, which, however, form a continuous, if irregular, divide from the Cape York Peninsula to the New South Wales border.

The Atherton Tableland in the north, Buckland's Tableland in the centre, and the Main Range in the south are interesting units in this highly complex and most interesting highland region.

The North-Western Uplands embrace all the comparatively high country lying to the north-west of Cloncurry. While it is similar in many respects to the Eastern Highlands, the area is connected structurally and physiographically with the Northern Territory rather than with Queensland.

An interesting point is that this region occupies a very similar position in Queensland to that which

Broken Hill does in New South Wales, the parallelism being equally striking whether viewed from the physiographic, geological, or economic aspect.

The Western Plains cover a large proportion of the State, forming huge areas of almost flat or slightly rolling country. The one word directly descriptive of the Western Plains and applicable alike to its structure, its surface, and its scenery, is the word "uniformity." Though monotonous to some, to others the plains have a wonderful charm, especially during spring, when they are covered with a rippling quilt of beautiful wild flowers.

The geological "grain" of this wide western region retains the same simple pattern over enormous areas, and its geological history as far back as one can trace it has been singularly free from the more violent convulsions of nature. Geologically the region is a simple structure with a peaceful history, and to-day its simplicity and tranquility remain its outstanding characteristics.

As a structural unit this area is not limited by well-defined boundaries. On the contrary, it sometimes rises imperceptibly into the western portion of the Eastern Highlands, while at other times it merges into the coastal plains about the Gulf of Carpentaria.

What has to be remembered, however, is that Queensland is definitely not a "flat" country. The physical features are most varied, and a constant source of wonder and delight.



EASTERN ENTRANCE, KENNEDY SOUND, FROM LINDEMAN ISLAND.

THE STORY OF THE ROCKS



research.

SUCH a vast State is Queensland that the study of its geology is still in the pioneering stage. There are still some portions of the State of which the geologist has only an elementary knowledge. Even in the most thoroughly investigated areas there is ample scope for

The Main North Coast Railway traverses the eastern edge of the most complex part of the State. This is a belt of country roughly parallel to the eastern coast, and on the average some 200 miles wide. For a vast period of time, occupying practically the whole of what has been called the Palæozoic Era, this region was a great trough in which sediments were laid down. The thickness of these sediments is such that their aggregate is many times greater than the deepest part of the ocean to-day. What is more, the sediments frequently are seen to be shallow-water types. Evidently this was what has been termed a geosyncline—a great trough-like structure that slowly has subsided over a great part of geological time during which sediments were being deposited in it.

The variety of rocks is considerable. Sediments (sandstones, mudstones, limestones, coal seams, and so on) and volcanic rocks are interbedded. By the drag at the sides due to the sinking of the trough these beds often are highly tilted, sometimes folded. They have been intruded by great masses of magma that have solidified deep down to form such rocks as granite. They have been broken by earth movements and deeply eroded.

Due to all this, the belt of country is very varied. Sometimes the upturned edges of the strata form great mountain blocks, such as the D'Aguilar, Ber-serker, and Drummond Ranges. Sometimes, by subsequent changes, they occur beneath the inter-montane and coastal plains. The granites, now often exposed by erosion, occur sometimes in the highlands, as at Mount Morgan, or sometimes in the plainlands. These granites largely are responsible for the mineral wealth of the State; for the solutions that accompanied them, in their injections, often carried gold

copper, and other salts that have formed the ores that we work to-day.

The axis of the geosyncline is occupied by the latest and least altered rocks which form a great basin rich in coal deposits, and in this basin the Dawson, Mackenzie, and Isaac Rivers flow.

The three western railway lines, when they pass out of this complex belt, traverse the great plains of the West. Here the old basement rocks are covered by an almost flat and undisturbed mantle of sediments that were deposited in the next or Mesozoic Era. The lowest parts of these sediments are porous sandstones. The later members are impervious clays and shales. There has been a slight sag in this basin; and on the eastern edge where the lower beds are exposed, water has percolated into the porous beds from the highland rains.

This water now is available as an artesian supply over the great plains. The artesian basins are the largest in the world, the total area being more than 600,000 square miles. More than two-thirds of the area are in Queensland, and the basins have been tapped by some 1,500 bores. This precious water, millions of gallons gushing to the surface daily, flows from the steaming boreheads along winding bore drains for miles and miles over the sheep country, making possible the depasturing of stock on land where otherwise they would perish.



ARTESIAN BORE, WESTERN QUEENSLAND.

MINERAL WEALTH



QUEENSLAND'S interesting history is indissolubly bound up with that great pioneering industry—mining. Containing that once world-famous goldmine, Mount Morgan, it is a country which in the comparatively brief space of seventy years has produced more than £150,000,000 worth of minerals. Practically every mineral known to science is held within its borders, and there are still thousands of square miles of mineralised regions yet undisturbed by the prospector's pick.

The last few years have witnessed a notable revival in mining. The industry is not only being developed along sound economic lines, but the Government is succeeding in encouraging the investment of British capital. Valuable permits to prospect over large areas have been granted to companies free of rent, taxes, and local authority rates. These have proved singularly attractive, and already some of the areas covered by these agreements are the scenes of active development.

Prospectors are being substantially encouraged, and at the present time more persons are actively engaged in the search for gold than at any previous period of Queensland's history.

So consistent has been the increase in the Queensland gold output that within three years the State has advanced to the second largest gold producer in the

Commonwealth. The yield has risen from 7,821 fine oz. in 1930 (23,263 in 1932) to 115,471 fine oz. in 1934, valued at £490,490 (at gold standard prices).

In 1930 Queensland was fourth on the list, but is now second to Western Australia. The rise is attributed to the development of Mount Coolon, the re-opening of Mount Morgan, and the assistance given to prospecting by the State Government. In Australian currency the value of gold produced in Queensland last year totalled more than £800,000.

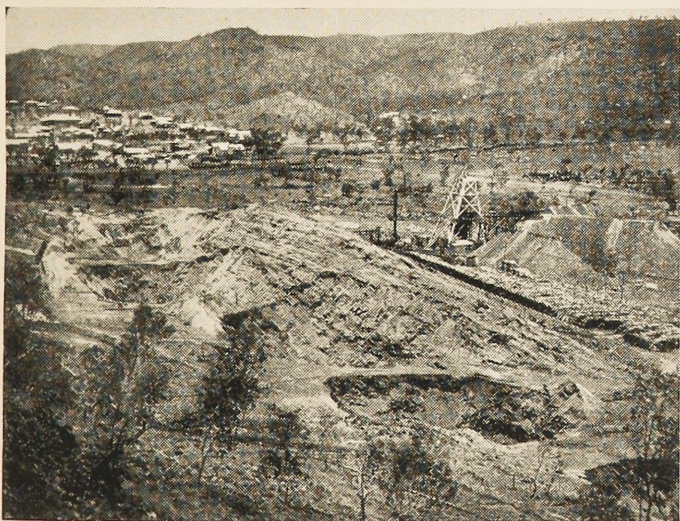
Situated in the great north-west hinterland of Queensland, Mount Isa is now world-famous. Here lead carbonate sulphide ores totalling more than 21,000,000 tons have already been proved without disclosing the depth limit of the ore-bearing formation. The share and loan investments in Mount Isa Mines Limited amount to £4,459,940, and the value of 1934's production totalled £664,833 (lead 42,433 tons, silver 2,192,495 oz.).

The mineral area of Queensland comprises all the State. Even the rolling Darling Downs and the plains of the south-west have furnished geological proof that they might yet be tapped successfully for oil. These regions also have furnished precious opal, while the State's coal measures are almost omnipresent.

The total annual production of coal in Queensland is 956,558 tons at an average value of 15s. 11d. at the pithead—£752,303. At Blair Athol one seam averages more than 90 feet in thickness—one of the largest seams of black coal in the world.

Another large field is at Collinsville, situated 54 miles from the Port of Bowen, where splendid berthage and railage facilities are available. The production is 198,000 tons per annum, at an average value of 13s. 9d. at the pithead. It is high-class coking coal, and supplies the whole of the requirements for Mount Isa and Chillagoe. An average of 900 tons are carbonised every week for coking purposes.

The Styx Coalfield, 84 miles from Rockhampton, produces a good class of steaming coal, quite suitable for gas production, with good cooking qualities, and containing a reasonably low percentage of ash. The largest production in Queensland, however, is obtained from the Ipswich and West Moreton district—439,496 tons, averaging 14s. 9d. at the pithead.



MOUNT ISA MINE AND TOWNSHIP, NORTH-WEST QUEENSLAND.

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY



NO State in Australia is possessed of such an equable climate as Queensland, nor such a variety of scenery throughout the long range of its eastern coastline, though much of its tropic grandeur remains yet to be opened to the tourist with a limited time for sight-seeing at his disposal. The term "cold" can hardly be applied to the winter in even the most southerly part of the State, Brisbane having a mean minimum winter temperature of 49.8 degrees and a mean winter maximum of 69.5 degrees.

The agricultural belt of Queensland is confined in the main to the eastern seaboard, where the moisture-laden winds from the ocean break upon the rugged edge of the peneplain, which comprises the greater part of the State

It is the height of these ranges to a great extent which controls the quantity and distribution of the rainfall upon the coastal fringe. This applies in a very marked degree to the tropical area, but from Maryborough to the southern border of the State, a fairly well-distributed rainfall extends a much greater distance inland.

The coastal lands of the south are devoted almost entirely to dairying and its attendant agriculture, such as lucerne, maize, and sorghum, though a quantity of sugar-cane is grown in the Nambour district, mainly upon the rich alluvial banks of the picturesque Maroochy River, 65 miles to the north of Brisbane.

The rich basaltic soils and alluvial banks of the Burnett River also confine the Bundaberg district almost entirely to sugar-growing, though cotton-growing is expanding on the upper reaches of the river; but from here northward to Mackay, the rainfall suffers in evenness of distribution, rendering

agriculture and dairying somewhat of a seasonal nature. The high scrub-topped ranges surrounding the Mackay district provide a well-distributed rainfall of 67 inches per annum, so sugar-cane has become the most important industry of the soil.

From Mackay northward to Ingham, a distance of 300 miles by rail, the rainfall is confined mainly to the summer months, therefore the coastal lands (with the exception of Proserpine and the irrigated lands of the Burdekin delta at Ayr which grow sugar-cane) are

devoted to seasonal dairying and cattle-raising. From Ingham northwards to Cooktown, the plateau of the interior reaches its greatest height, breaking very near to the coast in a rugged line of scrub-topped mountains, supplying the rich tropic lands at its base with regular and plentiful rains, and reaching the high yearly average of 143 inches at Innisfail.



PEANUT FARM, SOUTH QUEENSLAND.

The rich basaltic soils and alluviums of this narrow coastal belt, particularly from Ingham to Cairns, represent the most prolific area of the whole of the Australian tropics, and ranks among the richest tropic agricultural regions of the world.

From Cairns to Cooktown the rugged ranges break almost to the edge of the sea, excepting for limited areas of open lands on the short rivers of the Daintree and Bloomfield. From Cooktown to Cape York, and thence around the Gulf of Carpentaria to the western border of the State, the heavy annual rainfall varying from 60 to 35 inches is confined almost entirely to the summer months, thus relegating the coastal region to cattle-raising.

The coastal agricultural settlement emerges rapidly into the larger holdings of the cattle breeder as the rainfall ceases to be well distributed. Fifty miles from the seaboard the cattle man holds sway, except-

ing in the hinterland of Brisbane, where the plateau of the Darling Downs extends the dairying and wheat belt as far as Roma, 318 miles inland.

Generally speaking, the realm of the cattle breeder extends inland about 300 miles from the seaboard, excepting the Gulf and Southern areas where sheep approach nearer the coast, a somewhat broken region of wooded hills and valleys, well watered in the main.

The rainfall diminishes rapidly towards the interior with a lesser regularity of distribution, but Nature makes compensation in providing a greater nourishment in the dry grasses as the rainfall decreases; therefore the natural pastures become richer as we travel into the dry hinterland of the State.

The cattle breeder gives place to the woolgrower on the rolling brown soil prairies and park lands of the more distant interior, luxuriantly covered with Mitchell grass, and now plentifully supplied with water in the form of artesian and subartesian bores.

The main woolgrowing belt of Queensland can be described as commencing on the New South Wales border, between Goondiwindi and Hungerford, stretching north-westerly towards the Gulf of Carpentaria in a strip about 800 miles long and about 200 miles wide. The main centres of the woolgrowing industry are Charleville (20 inches), Blackall (21 inches), Longreach (16 inches), Winton (15½ inches), Hughenden (18 inches), and Cloncurry (17½ inches).

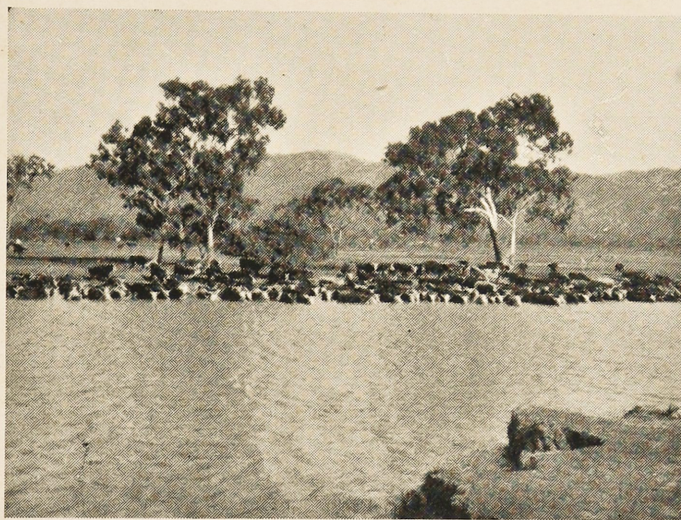
To the westward of this heavily stocked sheep belt, the watercourses flow southward into the shallow depression of Lake Eyre, a region of vast alluvial, brown soil plains, studded with random sandhills, outposts of one of the great sand deserts of Central Australia.

Here the rainfall has fallen very low, varying from 12 to 6 inches per annum, but on an average of once in

three years some thousands of square miles of these plains become naturally irrigated by the long, flat water channels of the Cooper, Diamantina, and Georgina Rivers, which have their source 500 miles to the northward in the heavy seasonal rainfall of the Gulf Divide.

After rains or flood the low-lying plains of these great rivers become the richest natural pastures in the Australian continent, but the irregularity of seasons, lack of transport facilities, and the heavy cost of natural watering confine the realm to cattle breeding and fattening, with only a few localities devoted to sheep.

In the far North-West, the prairies of Central Queensland become interrupted in their westward march by a long tongue of broken ranges bearing southward from the Gulf of Carpentaria, leaving the plains of Cloncurry on its eastern flank. But beyond these ranges we meet the open Mitchell grass prairie again on the western border of the State in the region of Urandangie and Camooweal.



HEREFORD CATTLE.

This portion of the interior plateau is known as the Barkly Tableland, of which only the small Queensland portion is devoted to sheep; the remainder lies within the State of North Australia, stretching a distance of 500 miles by road into the centre of the continent, with a depth of about 100 miles. Though situated mainly within the Northern Territory, the Barkly Tableland (extending like a great tongue from the Southern border) is in essence a province of Queensland, held mainly by Queensland cattlemen and adopting Queensland markets for trade. Here lies a vast area yet to be fully developed, much of it being eminently suitable for merino sheep. A subsidised ship with refrigerated space and passenger accommodation gives a monthly service to the Gulf, and a smaller vessel connects with the Roper River in "the Territory."

THE VAST EMPERY OF WOOL



GREEK legend records how Jason of old sailed for far-off Colchis with ardent sails and blades of Tyrian ash glistening in the Mediterranean sun. He pressed on over the rim of the sunset to the land of the Golden Fleece, a quest of high emprise, symbolical of the age-long struggle of man to wrest from Nature the locked treasures of wealth and greatness.

But there is a still greater romance—the romance of flesh and blood, and bone and sinew, that has conquered a wilderness—at our own back door.

The story of wool is a saga more heroic than the imaginary feats of knights and paladins with silver spurs and shields of bronze; and the pioneers who pressed ever onward with their slowly moving sheep in a dense sea of surging woolly backs, had qualities of courage and endurance that make as tinsel the picturesque glory of plumed knights that reeled and rolled in clanging lists beneath the guidons of admiring courts.

Driving their way to the heart of an unknown land, obeying the earth hunger handed down by generations of forebears, defying the spear of the savage black and the merciless grip of the drought, searching even as the patriarchs of old for new lands, they settled far and wide, and the sheep of a thousand flocks were

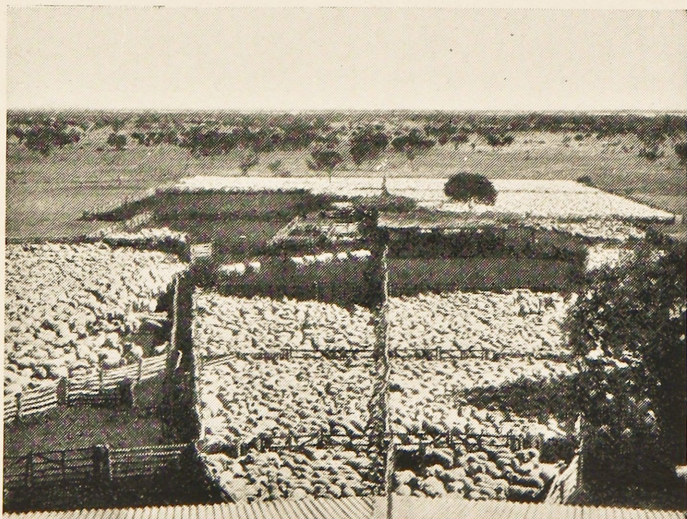
pastured on thousands of acres that swept in a sea of undulating grass of illimitable horizons.

Theirs was the quest of the Fleece of Snow, and in finding it they built the foundations of an Empire. For wool is the pillar of our national stability; it is the keystone of our economic structure. It is well to reflect on the indomitable spirit of those men who wrought so well the foundations of the State. The bones of many of them lie in lonely places, but the inspiration of their achievement lives on. Wool is the magic talisman that has opened to us the door to national greatness.

"If you seek my monument, look around you," said Christopher Wren, the builder of St. Paul's Cathedral. He demonstrated the great truth that no man need ask for a better monument than the work of his hands and brain. But there are no monuments of stone to that little band of pioneers—"a handful of heroes scattered to conquer a continent." Hewn granite and polished marble could never make the great monument that is theirs; their work is built into the inmost fabric of the State. Their trials and sufferings, their slow striving towards prosperity, as they pressed on towards a vision splendid, are part and parcel of an inspiring history that has more romance and grandeur about it than the pageants of kings and the triumphs of Caesars.

There was many a Jason in the years when Queensland was being slowly hewn from the wilderness, who went on a great quest without any blare of trumpets, and with no harness on his back, and the only men at arms he had were half-tamed and frequently unreliable black boys.

He did not grapple with dragon's teeth that miraculously had grown into armed men, but he knew the horrors of thirst, and the ever-present menace of savage blacks who camped on his trail. And when he had found the Promised Land bounded by murmuring creeks, he had to fight drought and disease—a long, never-ending war. He knew weary months of sun-baked horizons while the trickling watercourses dried into moist clay, and the sheep died in hundreds for lack of water; days when the heavens were as brass; when the dam was empty and nothing was left for him except the will which said "hang on."



SHEEP, ISIS DOWNS, CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.

These men were the real heroes—heroes who pressed forward to prosperous to-morrows from the trail of acrid yesterdays.

The man on the land, the sheep man, the cattle man, the grower of crops have always been the builders of empires. They clear the way, and behind them come the cities and the towns. By their sweat and their toil the path is cleared for civilisation, and where their camp fires sent up winding columns of smoke beside the lonely trails, now comes the roar of traffic; and where the gaunt gum tree waved its gnarled branches through a century of wind and rain, the many-storied structure of steel and concrete casts its shadow on sidewalks thronged with hurrying, hurrying, crowds.

Who were the advance guard of the pioneers, the van of the army that conquered a continent and hewed out vast fives and baronies of pastoral lands for themselves in the unknown hinterland? Clem Lack has written:

We must go back to 1827 to find the beginnings of the great story of our pastoral industry. In that year Allan Cunningham pierced the mountain and found behind it the vast rolling acres of the Darling Downs. Cunningham's Gap became the gateway to the magnificent stretch of country that has meant so much to our development as a State.

From 1840 onwards long, slow-moving teams of bullocks wound their way *via* that narrow opening for supplies for Messrs. Leslie and Arthur (late Sir Arthur)

Hodgson, the pioneer squatters of the Downs. Patrick Leslie and his party were the first white men to tread the lush grass plains of the Darling Downs. They took up country from the bottom of the Toolburra to the head of the Condamine. Soon after them came King, Sibley, and Isaacs. In 1847 George Leslie had a sheep station on the very spot where Warwick now stands.

Here is romance, live flesh and blood romance such as no legendary tale of old-time endeavour can give. Leslie tells us that in 1843 Drayton consisted of Bill Horton's (The Fiver) public house and a shanty or two, with only one well for the town, from which the water had to be bailed by a pannikin.

The march of Xenophon's Ten Thousand to the Sea is one of the great epics of Greek history; but who will say that the terrible journey of Leslie to the Downs is not also an epic of Queensland history worthy to take its place with the great explorations of the succeeding years? That much misused word "epic," Clem Lack continues, which has come to be used constantly to describe the commonplace, is the only word which can adequately sum up the achievements of those men who pioneered the development of the sheep and cattle industries.

After Leslie crossed the Big (Clarence) River suddenly a mob of blacks made their appearance. One of them, taller than the rest, was aiming a spear at Leslie, when Murphy, a ticket-of-leave man, who was later pardoned, quickly raised his carbine to his shoulder and fired, killing the blackfellow, the others fleeing in panic.

Many a settler in those early days found death at the point of a spear. Many a wagon team moving slowly through the bush track has been ambushed by the savage tribes, the occupants slain, and the contents eaten or wantonly strewn on the ground.

The romance of the Golden Fleece! It has brought us a hard-earned prosperity; it is the foundation of our national greatness; it is the heritage of a people with whom nationality has become a clamant force—a people that counts as its greatest gift the inspiration it received from the spirit of its pioneers.



WOOL TEAM, WESTERN QUEENSLAND.

LAND SETTLEMENT



QUEENSLAND with an area of 670,500 square miles, is as large as Great Britain, Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy together; almost eight times as large as Great Britain or Victoria, and more than twice as large as New South Wales. And populating this great northern State, with its considerable variety of climate and soil, is a handful of people numbering less than a million—a little more than one person to every square mile!

The story of the development and settlement of this vast area is a stirring one—a saga, as yet unsung, of privations and suffering, bitter disappointment and stern determination, of utter ruin or splendid achievement. What a vivid romance has been unfolded since Allan Cunningham, from the summit of the Main Range, gazed out over the rolling Darling Downs, one of the most fertile agricultural areas in the world, which has meant so much to our national development!

The State is divided into land agents' districts, and in the principal towns of each district there is a Government Land Office and land agent. Information regarding land for selection may be obtained from the agents or from the Land Settlement Inquiry Office, Department of Public Lands, Brisbane.

Land is made available as perpetual lease selections, grazing selections (*i.e.*, grazing homesteads and grazing farms), perpetual lease prickly-pear selections, and perpetual lease prickly-pear development selections. Perpetual lease selections are not capable of being purchased as freehold. The rent for the first fifteen-year term is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the notified capital value, the capital value of each period of fifteen years thereafter being determined by the Land Court.

Between 600,000 and 700,000 acres of sheep land will be resumed from pastoral holdings for the purpose of opening for grazing selection in 1935. A total of about 400,000 acres will be thrown open in 1936 and 1937, and a further 800,000 acres will be similarly resumable in 1938.

Notifications setting out the place and time of the opening of the land for selection, the nature of the



FARMLANDS, MARBURG, SOUTH QUEENSLAND.

tenure, term of lease, area, rent, and provisional value of improvements (if any) as fixed by the Crown appear from time to time in the *Government Gazette*. Applications under the hand of the applicant must be lodged on the prescribed form at the place where the land is open for selection, and the applicant must either attend in person at the Land Commissioner's Court when the application is being dealt with or be represented by an agent. In the event of two or more simultaneous applicants for the same portion of land, priority as between the applicants is determined by ballot.

Where sheep land is opened for selection as a grazing homestead and stocking conditions are imposed, the applicant must make a declaration as to his pastoral or land experience and his means of financing the selection. Every applicant must be able to command sufficient finance to pay two years' rent, plus the provisional valuation of the improvements on the land. The successful applicant must reside on the selection during the first seven years of the term.

Crown land for dairying and mixed farming purposes is available under perpetual lease tenure. At the present time the Government's operations in connection with this class of land settlement are mostly confined to North Queensland, where large areas of rich, well-watered tropical jungle are being prepared for selection.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY



QUEENSLAND is the pre-eminent cane sugar-producing State of the Commonwealth.

The sugar belt extends in a narrow discontinuous strip from Mossman, beyond Cairns, in the Far North, to the Clarence River in New South Wales.

The industry was established in Queensland some seventy years ago. The annual production of raw sugar is now approximately 600,000 tons, or more than 95 per cent. of the total for the Commonwealth.

The industry—in common with the cane sugar industries of every other country of the world—was started with coloured labour, chiefly Kanakas from the Pacific Islands. The continued use of such labour was, however, repugnant to public sentiment, and shortly after Federation was achieved the Kanakas were repatriated, and the industry has since then been conducted on a white-labour basis. In this, the sugar industry has not only been the chief factor in the realisation of a "White Australia" ideal, but has justified its adoption as a matter of national policy. Queensland may now claim the distinction of being the only example in the world of European colonisation in the tropics on an extensive scale. Of the vast area lying within Australia's tropics only the sugar districts and some adjacent areas can be regarded as being effectively occupied.



SUGAR-CANE PLANTATIONS, NORTH QUEENSLAND.

There are thirty-two mills in Queensland, most of which will compare favourably with the most modern in the world. Practically half of the mills are co-operatively owned by the farmers who supply the cane. The capital sunk in mills is conservatively estimated at £10,000,000. In addition, over £20,000,000 is invested in farms. Further, a vast amount of capital is invested in sugar towns, railways, roads wharves and other undertakings which depend for their existence on the sugar industry.

In 1900 the Government established a Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations under the Department of Agriculture, and a scientific staff is employed in investigations into the agriculture of cane, insect pests, cane diseases, and sugar mill technology. It is interesting to note that in this State it requires on an average only seven tons of cane to produce one ton of sugar. This record can not be equalled in any other sugar-producing country in the world.

More than 8,000 farmers grow the cane, while employees on farms and in mills number about 20,000, and include many highly trained technical men and representatives of skilled trades. The indirect avenues of employment created by the sugar industry are incalculable, and are not confined to the services of transport or to towns and settlements adjacent to the sugar areas, or even to Queensland.

Queensland's interstate imports stand at £16,000,000, while its exports amount to £12,000,000, of which more than half is represented by sugar. Further, the raw sugar made in Queensland is refined in refineries situated one in each mainland capital city of the Commonwealth. Thus the Queensland sugar industry is not only of vital importance to its home State, but is a very material factor in the trade and commerce, with continual employment in every State of the Commonwealth.

The sugar industry has demonstrated that the White Australia policy is not merely an idealistic aspiration—it has translated that policy into a practical working reality and, despite loose assertions to the contrary, at least 90 per cent. of the farmers and sugar workers in Queensland are British.

PAGEANT OF FLOCKS AND HERDS



IN climate and soil Queensland is particularly blessed. Most, if not all, of the known plants, whether requiring temperate or torrid conditions, can be produced within its borders. Its whole range of climate embraces the cool conditions of the tableland territories from the Darling Downs to Atherton, the dry atmosphere of the western plains, and the humidity of the central and northern tropical coastal areas. Its soils range from the lighter loams to the heavy black alluvial of the extensive river flats and the rich volcanic soils of the tropical jungles.

A wise and far-sighted railway policy has made almost impossible the folly of centralisation. The products of every province—provinces as large as Victoria—find an outlet in natural ports. Each coastal area is served with its own railway system, and so richly is the State endowed that within easy access of every port are vast undeveloped or partly developed coal measures which may be accepted as gilt-edged guarantees of a great industrial future.

Geographically Queensland is in a position to supply the economic wants of Eastern Asia and the Pacific Islands.

It was not until the early forties of last century that land settlement began to take definite shape. Pastoral occupation followed closely on discovery. The wealth of the Darling Downs, a wonderful stretch of country comprising 16,000,000 acres, of which 4,000,000 are considered to be the most fertile black soil area in the world, and discovered by Allan Cunningham a little more than a hundred years ago, attracted southern stockmen. In the years that came after the drover followed the pathfinder northward to natural cattle country, and westward to the great open rolling downs—the Mitchell grass country that to-day produces much of the nation's wealth in sheep and wool.

Stock-raising became the new colony's first great industry.

In the first few years of settlement, development proceeded rapidly. Rich virgin soils did not long remain untilled. Maize, sugar, and cotton were

cultivated, although the pioneer's main interest was still centred in his flocks and herds.

The early settlers soon found out that the lands on the sunset side of the Main Range were adapted to the growth of the finest merino wool—wool that, in successful competition with all other producing countries, has often reached the highest price in the world's salerooms. Settlement spread westwards and northwards to the far interior where to-day is grown the finest merino wool in the world.

Artesian and sub-artesian bores solved to a large extent the water problem. Also, Queensland is one of the healthiest countries for stock on the globe, and the western areas particularly are singularly free from pests and disease.

The amount of capital invested in the sheep and wool industry is huge in proportion to the population, and clearly indicates the importance of the industry in the economic life of the State.

The sheep areas range from the borders of South Australia and Northern Territory on the west almost across the State to the eastern seaboard, leaving the northern areas mostly to the breeding and fattening of cattle. The whole of the western lands, the south-western, and the Darling Downs are closely stocked with sheep, the carrying capacity varying with the locality and rainfall.

The greater proportion of the State's wool clip is marketed in Brisbane, where the facilities for handling



WHEAT FIELDS, DARLING DOWNS.



DAIRY HERD, MALENY.

are excellent. The Brisbane Wool Selling Association is composed of eleven firms operating continuously, and all have up-to-date stores and shipping facilities. Some wools are shipped for direct sale in London from Townsville and other northern ports. This applies more to scoured wools from the far western and central districts where wool scourers operate at convenient centres.

The wool selling season in Brisbane is confined to about ten sales—from September to June—at each of which the number of bales submitted for auction is limited to about 50,000. In the 1933-34 season the Queensland clip was just under half a million bales, the average price for "greasy" being £20 15s. 2d. per bale.

The beef industry also developed from very small beginnings although its governing conditions have often been less stable. At the time of separation in 1859, the Durham and Shorthorn were the only breeds represented on Queensland pastures. Since then, by systematic breeding with stock from the great cattle families of the Old Country, herds have been much improved, and other breeds, including Herefords and Polled Angus, have been introduced successfully.

In the eighties the point of over-production was reached. The surplus went into the tallow casks at the boiling-down works. That wasteful process was superseded by freezing, and meatworks, as we know them to-day, were established at convenient ports, and our frozen meat trade was born.

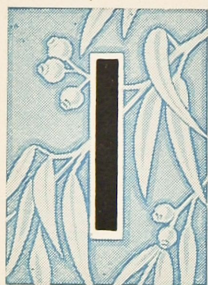
By a system of regulated purchase, treatment, and shipping, the industry was stabilised. More freezers were established, and an era of prosperity followed. Being subject, of course, to seasonal as well as economic conditions, the fortunes of the industry varied. By herd improvement, scientific treatment of the product, regulated distribution, the regaining of old and opening of new markets, and a thorough system of organisation generally, a strong revival of the industry is anticipated. The high quality of Queensland beef has long been recognised in the world's markets.

The position which the livestock and meat industry occupies in the economic and industrial life of Queensland and Australia generally is of the utmost importance. On an average some 20,000,000 animals, comprising sheep, cattle, lambs, pigs, and calves, are treated in the Commonwealth annually for conversion into meat and other derivatives. Of the resultant 800,000 tons or more of meat production, the domestic requirements of Australia absorb about 650,000 tons, leaving an exportable surplus of some 150,000 tons.

The successful inauguration of the chilled beef trade in Queensland was the outstanding feature in the industrial sphere during the past year. The Queensland Meat Industry Board is performing invaluable service, and it is anticipated that in the near future shipments overseas of more than 20,000 tons per annum from the Brisbane Abattoir will be an accomplished fact. Queensland is the largest cattle-producing State, and the yearly output of the meatworks in Queensland is more than £3,000,000. The stock now running on Queensland pastures include 20,000,000 sheep, 5,800,000 cattle, and 450,000 horses.

Dairying is rapidly approaching sugar in economic value. As late as the year 1900 the quantity of dairy produce marketed was insufficient to meet the domestic requirements of the population, but since then this branch of husbandry has developed at a rate unequalled probably in any other country in the world. To-day the largest ocean liners visiting the port of Brisbane load butter cargoes direct from the cold stores at Hamilton.

CROP AND HARVEST WEALTH



I N Queensland there are approximately 1,500,000 acres under cultivation, and 775,000 acres growing permanent artificial grasses. The principal crops are sugar-cane, wheat, maize, oats, lucerne, cotton, potatoes, tobacco, pumpkins, tomatoes, and barley. Peanut growing also is an established and expanding industry. The total annual value of all agricultural products last year was £12,303,271.

Maize is Queensland's chief cereal. Approximately 3,700,000 bushels, or more than 50 per cent. of the total crop of the Commonwealth, is produced in this State. Maize is grown extensively along the coastal belt from the border of New South Wales to Rockhampton, and inland within the 30-inch rainfall belt. The principal maize-growing districts are Moreton, Wide Bay, Atherton Tableland, and Darling Downs. Twenty per cent. of the output is produced on the Atherton Tableland, a fertile temperate upland in the northern tropical zone in the hinterland of Cairns.

The growing of cereals in this State is carried on mainly in conjunction with some form of stock-raising, principally dairying. In the wheat belt, which is mainly located on the Darling Downs, where sometimes it is essential that the crop be grazed down in its early stages, sheep-raising for the production of fat lambs also is an important sideline industry.



COTTON PLANTATION, CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.

Queensland is but a small wheat producer, with about 250,000 acres under cultivation. The yield is about 2 per cent. of the total Commonwealth production, and except in very favourable seasons, somewhat below the State's requirements.

A State wheat breeding station is maintained at Roma, in the Maranoa district, where wheat varieties are evolved to suit the local conditions. Since 1920 the growers have elected to market their product by medium of a compulsory pool, administered by a Board elected by the growers, which possesses statutory powers to assist the marketing functions.

Cotton-growing has been practised in this State more or less fitfully since 1852. In 1919 there was a determined effort made to establish the industry on a firm basis—an effort which has met with comparative, though strenuously acquired, success.

The next stage in its development will be the production of cotton for consumption in Australian spinning mills. The economic advantage to the Commonwealth of such an advance is obvious. The establishment of the cotton industry is also of importance as a source of material for subsidiary enterprises, providing as it does valuable by-products.

The Department of Agriculture, under legislation approved of by the growers, has full control of the seed supply. A cotton section with field and grading staffs has been constituted. A research station, where studies of the more complex cotton problems may be made, has also been established. The aim is to place the industry on a basis of a high standard of husbandry and quality of product. Queensland cotton has already won a high reputation overseas.

The tobacco leaf-growing industry, which, since the World War, declined until the annual area under crop was about 150 acres, was resuscitated in 1931. As a result of increased customs duties on imported leaf, and the information gained from three years of experimental work in the production of bright, flue-cured tobacco leaf, a start was made in the commercial production of tobacco on lighter and less fertile types of soil. The old methods of sun and air-curing also were discarded in favour of the modern flue-curing

practices. Subsequently the industry made rapid development, and now occupies an important place in the State's agriculture, particularly in North Queensland.

The principal areas are the Cairns hinterland (including the Mareeba and Dimbulah districts), where about 50 per cent. of the crop is produced, and various smaller districts in the vicinity of Townsville, Bowen, Mackay, Brisbane, and Texas. The leaf is disposed of to Australian manufacturers, who purchase their requirements through central auction rooms, local selling floors, or by farm-to-farm visits.

Queensland, by reason of its geographical position and favourable land surface formation, possesses a distinct advantage in fruit production over other countries. In this State tropical, sub-tropical, and temperate fruits are grown to perfection, and production is increasing rapidly.

There are approximately 40,000 acres devoted to fruit and vegetable growing, the value of the production amounting to £1,500,000.

The most valuable fruits produced are bananas, pineapples, tomatoes, and citrus. Other important fruits grown in the rich volcanic soils throughout the State, from the Granite Belt, the Blackall Range, to Atherton Tableland, are apples, peaches, pears, plums, apricots, cherries, nectarines, custard apples, figs, lemons, limes, mangoes, olives, passion fruit, papaws, sour-sops, granadillas, persimmons, quinces, guavas, rosellas, strawberries, and coconuts, &c.

Bananas, the most valuable fruit, are grown on the mountain slopes of the coastal regions from the far north to the New South Wales border. These slopes, originally covered with dense vine jungles, present a delightful scene to the tourist. The chief variety grown is the Cavendish, which is particularly suited to cultivation under Queensland conditions.

Queensland can justly claim to produce pineapples of quality at least equal to that produced in any other part of the world. It is estimated that there are about 5,000 acres under pineapple cultivation in this State.

The citrus industry is being developed along sound lines, the fruit being grown in practically all parts of

the State. Much of the fruit is now produced in the coastal districts, but extension is taking place in the drier western regions where it has been proved that better fruit can be grown. There are 3,000 acres growing oranges and mandarins.

The Stanthorpe district, situated on the southern tableland at a height of about 3,000 feet, is the principal centre producing temperate fruits—the famous “Granite Belt.” There are now 8,500 acres producing stone fruits—mainly apples, peaches, pears, plums, and apricots. An export trade is being developed for apples, and 20,773 centials in 1933-34 were shipped to England and other countries out of a total production of about 298,000 bushels.

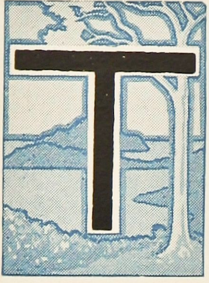
The estimated gross annual value of production in primary industries (including products such as butter, sawn timber, meat, and by-products, &c., which are semi-manufacturing, is £38,372,000 made up as follows:—All agricultural and horticultural products, £13,840,000; dairying, pig-raising, poultry-raising, and bee-farming, £6,973,000; pastoral, £13,373,000; mineral, £1,851,000; forestry, fisheries, and furs, £2,334,000.

The general rural policy in Queensland is based on the practical recognition and the supply of the needs of agriculture in all its branches, the conservation of the rights of farmers to a fair and reasonable return for their enterprise, and everything that will bring their occupation into line with the State's most profitable industries.



PINEAPPLE PLANTATION, BLACKALL RANGE.

QUEENSLAND'S TIMBER HERITAGE



THE story of timber in Queensland is at once a romance and a tragedy—romance because of the variety of timbers that, once cast aside as worthless, are now in demand as beautiful ornamental woods; tragedy because millions of feet of timber were cut and allowed to rot, destroyed as valueless because of the very prodigality of Nature.

Nevertheless, in spite of a hundred years of wastage, Queensland remains a veritable treasure-house of jewelled timbers. Our forests comprehend the finest collection of veneer and cabinetwoods, quality pine, and quality hardwood to be found anywhere in the world.

Queensland is the main source of supplies of Australia's softwoods and cabinetwoods, and to-day its fine woods are finding fame in the world's markets.

There is in some of our timbers a dour quality in adversity that one likes to think is the fitting counterpart of our racial characteristics of courage and endurance. The great eucalypts in one hundred different varieties, march in thick phalanxes through the length and breadth of Queensland, dominating the forest-scape.

Every year they are subjected to the ordeal by fire, but they survive. The flame of clearing fires sears bole and branch, root, and heart, battalions of white ants attack them, but they survive. They are almost unkillable. Year after year the farmer makes his onslaught with axe and brush hook, ringbarking, and suckering, only to find a new generation of eucalypts springing out of the ground like the fabled dragon's teeth of Jason, which when sowed grew into armed men and were replaced by others as fast as they were slain.

The notable drought endurance and resistance of Queensland trees generally was emphasised by Mr E. H. F. Swain, former Director of Forestry in Queensland, in a paper delivered to the British Empire Forestry Conference some years ago. He pointed out that few of the eucalypts were disposed to yield except under duress of both drought and fire combined

Occasionally one perceived dead groves of silver-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus melanophloia*) upon unsatisfactory hard and shallow hill sites in the West. The Cypress pines, moisture-seeking as they are, perceptibly shrink in diameter during drought years, but surrender only to fire or to the inhospitability of their site. Even the jungles of the tropical highlands and lowlands of North Queensland have to pass the gauntlet of seasonal and periodic drought. Drought is the test of stamina of the native trees, and none but the drought-hardy can hope to survive in the economy of Nature in Queensland.

As far back as 1873 John Jardine, at a meeting of the Acclimatisation Society, observed that the work of destruction of timber had been going on from the very earliest stage of the colony's existence. At one time the Moreton Bay district was covered with red cedar—that most dignified and handsome of woods—but sixty years ago it had vanished, and hardly a single stick remains to-day. Timber in amazing growth and profusion fell before the axes of the pioneers and went up in flames

Little blame can be placed on the men who actually wielded the axes. It was for them to carve out for themselves a livelihood in a new country, which had not then realised the need for a policy of forest conservation. For decades the State pursued a policy of forest alienation, and forests of a type now ranking amongst the most valuable in the world were sold to selectors and timber-getters for a song.



BUNYA PINES, BUNYA MOUNTAINS.



TIMBER TEAM.

There are no woods in the world which have the sheen of our Queensland timbers or reveal their jewelled beauties—"jewelled" because they shimmer with light. Some of these treasures may be seen in the cowyards and cowbails of the Atherton Tableland, where the brilliant Fiddle-backed black bean wood adorns the milking yards in the humble capacity of posts and fence rails!

There is romance indeed in the story of how Queensland's Cinderella timbers, long neglected as valueless or sent up in the smoke of settlers' clearing fires, came at last into the kingdom. There is the beautiful red tulip oak, tried as a weatherboard and contemptuously tossed aside, but to-day a magnificent timber for interior furnishing; there are the lambent-hued sassafras, the ivory quondong, the maroon tinted satin sycamore, the blue-tinged bolly silkwood, and numerous others, neglected for years, but their value as timbers for artistic furnishing at last realised. Saffronheart, once an obscure scrub-wood, was rescued from the red demon of the forest fire, and now, when most of it has been burnt to ashes, it is world-famous as the best fishing rod timber procurable.

But greatest of all is the romance associated with satinay, found only in quantity on Fraser Island, where there are 50,000,000 sup. feet. In hue it is a pale strawberry, illuminated on the quarter grain by a lustrous fiddle-back, and conveying the impression of a fine-grained ringed pale Honduras mahogany.

By means of fuming the colour may be subdued to a greyish plum tone, with velvet depths lit up by the ripple grain. By staining it can be transformed to a blood-red brilliance. Years ago satinay, then known by the more prosaic name of Fraser Island turpentine, was condemned by timbergetters because of its propensities for warping and shrinking, and sawmillers refused to handle it.

The Forestry Department discovered that all that was necessary was to season the wood under cover, and now satinay takes its place as an aristocrat among timbers, finding its best use in high-class furniture, panelling, interior, polished floorings, and fittings. In the State Insurance Building, adjacent to Anzac Square, 80,000 feet of satinay has been used for decorative flooring and other purposes. To-day it stands as the modern counterpart of the brilliant satine from French Guiana, which found fame in some of the finest furniture of the Louis XV. and Louis XVI. periods.

Walnut bean was another treasure wood that was found among the despised and rejected timbers of the sawmiller. Its value for veneer purposes attracted world fame, and it now takes its place in the world's market as one of the finest cabinetwoods known.

Enormous demand has been made on the timber industry with the advance of science, and the number of articles in daily use which have their origin in wood is truly amazing. Few people know that our Australian hardwoods have a durability greater than British oak, that Queensland maple is the best available timber for aeroplane propellers, or that Australian wattles are the world's tanning materials.

The timber industry in Queensland is worth, in round figures, about £3,000,000 a year. We have the woods that are the envy of the world. We can, in time, build up an enormous export market, filling our wharves with ironbark girders and turpentine piles for England and the United States of America, sandalwood for China, cypress pine—whose virtue defies the white ant—for New Guinea and the Northern Territory, walnut bean for the United States of America and Europe—to replace French and Circassian walnut—and railway sleepers for Manchuria, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom.

QUEENSLAND, DAUGHTER OF THE SUN



NATURE has been lavish in Queensland. Her magnetic northern landscapes, the vivid pageantry of her foliage, the tropical luxuriance of mountain and valley, the sudden breath-taking beauty of Turneresque sunsets, rainbow-bridged fern gorges washed clean after a passing shower and sparkling like a carpet of tiny diamond points, the moonlight's gossamer web enveloping giant silhouetted gums, transforming silent river haunts or coral reefs and cays, with the South Pacific rollers breaking in fantastic shapes on gleaming silver sands . . .

Yes, Nature has poured forth with a generous abandon transcendent scenic beauty. But she has even been more beneficent in endowing this Queen State with a climate of unequalled geniality

Queensland undoubtedly possesses the most equable climate in the Commonwealth—one of the most salubrious, indeed, in the world. Brisbane, for instance, is subjected to fewer variations between mean annual maximum and minimum temperatures, and it is only necessary to compare the temperatures of the Southern capitals to expose the fallacy—the great Australian myth—concerning the “furnace-like” heat of this glorious Northland

And one striking feature revealed by health reports in Brisbane is that comparatively there are less seasonal ailments here than in some of the Southern States, where climatic changes invariably herald the appearance of crops of minor epidemics, especially among children

As Sir Raphael Cilento points out in his book “The White Man in the Tropics,” the Australian tropic region, viewed as a whole, enjoys a more favourable climate than the extra-tropic lands, and both as

regards temperature and rainfall is superior to the regions in the same latitude in South America and South Africa. Instead of being an enervating hot-house, wringing with moisture, it is only moderately moist, possesses an adequate rainfall, and for more than half of the year the climate is almost perfect.

As about half of Queensland lies within the geographical tropics, the climate is naturally warm, though the temperature has a daily range less than that of other countries under the same isothermal lines, owing to the cool and regular sea breezes. West

of the coast range the air is hot and dry, but in winter is exceedingly bracing, and is invaluable to sufferers from tuberculosis and other lung ailments. The monsoons play an important part in the cooling of the temperature

Queensland is really divided from east to west into the Coast country, the Tablelands, and the Plain country, and the climatic conditions of any locality of the State depend more upon its position

with respect to these divisions than distance from the Equator.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the Queensland climate is that within a few hours the humid summer heat of the coastal plains may be left behind by ascending to the highlands—say, to the delightfully cool and unique rain forest country on Lamington National Park, 3,000 feet above sea level in the south-eastern corner of the State, to the beautiful Eungella Range (Mackay), or the famous Atherton Tableland, in the hinterland of Cairns.

The winter climate in this State is one of the most perfect in the world. It is mainly during the winter months—from May to September—that tourists from far and wide flock to the idyllic Northern Wonderland.



BARRON FALLS FROM ABOVE.

LUXURIANT VEGETATION



THE visitor to Queensland will find much to hold his interest in the flora of the State, which, like its fauna, yields abundant traces of the migration of life to Australia from Asia in the remote past when the two continents were linked together. Queensland possesses a greater variety and wealth of vegetation than does any other portion of the Commonwealth, and the richness of her natural pastures is probably unrivalled in the world.

The outstanding feature of the State's vegetation is the large number of different kinds of trees found within its borders. More than 1,000 varieties of timbers—suitable to every use to which wood can be put—are there, a fact which is accounted for by the presence of extensive vine scrubs or jungles, botanically called rain forests, which reach their highest development in Australia in North Queensland. They consist of heavily, dark-foliaged trees, and an abundance of climbers and many of the trees produce huge plank buttresses at the base.

The abundantly watered coastal districts are rich with flora, including some of the most valuable timbers of India, which long since have become indigenous to this country. The red cedar which Burma exports, and which is known as Moulmein cedar on the London market, flourishes, as well as the tree from which dooma oil is obtained in Ceylon.

In addition, there are the various species of silky oak, white cedar, rosewood, red bean, black bean, acacia cedar or red siris, yellow siris, booyongs, red and yellow carrabin, calophyllum, the white beeches, rose, walnut, tulip-wood, Queensland walnut, Burdekin plum, Daintree maple or Cairns pencil cedar, yellow hickory, and a host of other timbers not yet fully tested as regards their economic use. They constitute a vast field of national wealth, as yet unestimated and unexplored.

There are approximately 4,500 kinds of flowering plants and 250 kinds of ferns growing wild throughout the State. Waving palms add a touch of tropic beauty to the Northern coast lands. About thirty sorts of palms occur throughout the State and, for the

most part, they are found in the rain forests. They include the piccabean, Alexandra, black, cabbage, and midgin palms, the fan palm, and others. In the northern parts of the State the cocoanut palm has been extensively planted and is a conspicuous feature of the landscape.

Another characteristic of the rain forests of the tropical North is the richness of the fern flora, approximately 250 types of ferns and fern allies flourishing in them. These include various kinds of maidenhair, filmy, haresfoot, tree and tassel ferns, the staghorn, the elkhorn, and bird's nest ferns.

Beautiful exotic tropic orchids add their touch of colour to the glory of the northern coastland forests. Of the 160 different types which flourish in the State, about 100 are epiphytic—growing of trees and rocks—and sixty terrestrial. Most of the showy kinds belong to the former class, and, with very few exceptions, practically all the Australian members are found in Queensland. Dendrobium is the largest genus, and the colours of the flowers range through white, yellows, browns, and purples.

The wider interior of the State contains hundreds of species of fodder plants especially adapted by nature to withstand the ravages of protracted rainless periods, and the famous Mitchell, Flinders, and Panic grasses, covering rolling downs and providing some of the richest natural pastures in the world.



PALM FOREST, TAMBORINE MOUNTAINS.

FAUNA OF QUEENSLAND

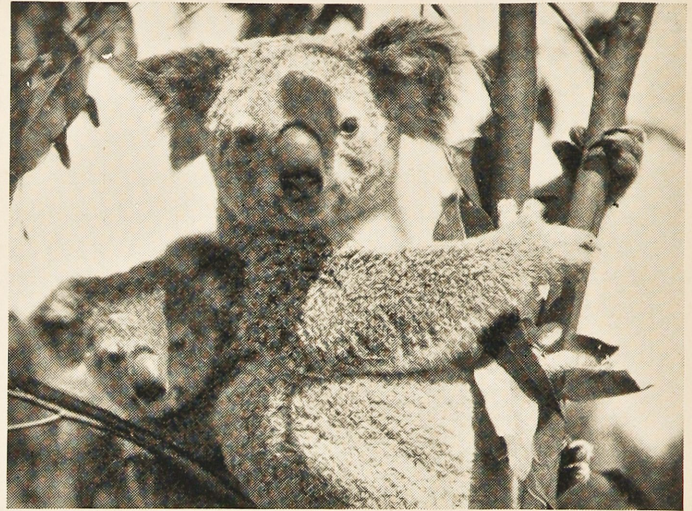


THE fauna of Queensland presents a rich storehouse for investigation by the biologist in search of facts relating to the long dead progenitors of types now extinct in other lands. This is true, not only of the north-eastern corner of the continent, but, indeed, of the whole Commonwealth including Tasmania.

But the coastal regions of Queensland have been more prolific in maintaining life, both vegetable and animal, than have any other similar sized area of Australia. Queensland yields some of the most interesting evidence of how the flora and fauna of a long remote period poured down to the south across what now is Torres Strait and other waterways separating us from Asia, but which, in another age, were parts of a land connection.

Hence it is that the marsupial is found in America as well as in Australia. Everywhere else this form of life has long been extinct. Little is known of its ancient history, though strong evidence points to its having an enormously lengthy career on earth. Traces of marsupials have been found in European deposits of great geological antiquity. After Australia was divided from Asia, the pouched animals became extinct in Europe and Asia by the operation of the law of the survival of the fittest. In Australia the marsupial remained in possession from sheer lack of competition and because something in the character of the environment had failed to evolve the family on to a higher biological plane.

As the last link of land between Australia and the outside world to disappear was between Cape York and Papua, many species are common to both Queensland and the latter named island. Among these are the tree-climbing kangaroo and the cassowary, a great wingless bird confined, as far as Australia is concerned, to one spot in the northern coast of Queensland, but is met with in islands of the Papuan group. The cassowary and emu descended from a common ancestor which was contemporary with the moa, at a period much earlier than that at which the first traces of the latter giant creature were left in New Zealand. Bower birds and birds of paradise are found both in Queens-



KOALAS OR NATIVE BEARS.

land and Papua, while the native pigeons of this State have sprung from Papuan stock.

The fauna of Australia at large is concentrated, to a marked degree, in the north-eastern corner of the continent, and visitors to that section of the State are amazed by the tremendous variety of animal life. The greater part of Queensland mammalian fauna consists of marsupials, a class of animals not discovered alive in any other part of the world, except in the form of the opossums in America, until found in Australia.

No form of Australian marsupial life is entirely absent from the north-eastern corner of the State. Kangaroos are still plentiful over most of Queensland, but the larger types have been driven to some distance from the centres of population and settlement.

In Queensland they are divided into a number of varieties, ranging in size from the great "old man kangaroo" to the kangaroo rat, which is small enough to hide in a clump of grass. The various types alter in accordance with the class of country in which they live, the rock wallaby being especially adapted to comply with certain conditions of life, the black wallaby having been evolved to meet with other conditions, and the tree-climbing division having developed a remarkable and unique faculty which would be of little use on the wide plains of the interior.

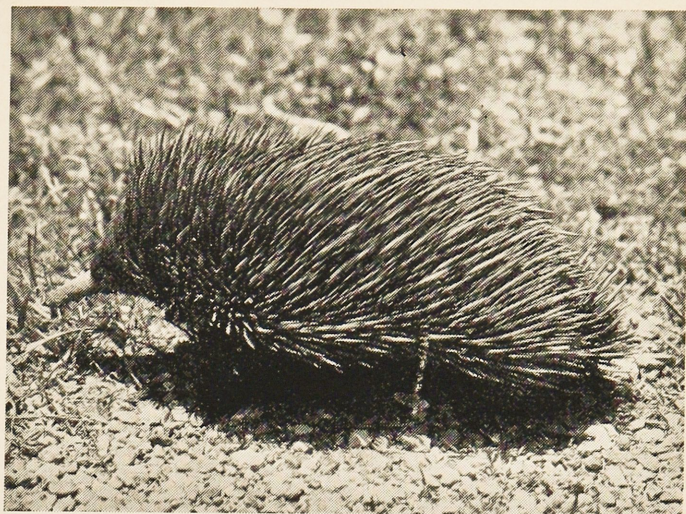
The koala, or native bear, is met with frequently in Queensland. These quaint-looking, tailless, tree-

climbing animals are believed to have descended from ancestry of vastly superior size to that of the present type. The timbered country of Queensland abounds with phalanges, popularly, though incorrectly, known as 'possums.

Related to the latter is the animal generally known as the flying squirrel. It is not capable of real flight, but is able to glide through the air on an inclined plane by means of webbing between the legs. It is thus able to pass from tree to tree for considerable distances without touching the ground. The wombat family of marsupials inhabit the north-east, as well as a striped bandicoot and a rat-like bandicoot. Apart from the bandicoot, the best known mammal of Queensland is the dingo, or wild dog.

In a class of their own are the platypus—remarkable aquatic creatures of unique structure—which inhabits the banks of rivers, penetrating them by passage-ways opening beneath the water and slanting upwards to the open air, and the echidna—popularly known as the hedgehog and porcupine, though they bear no relationship to either. The echidna is an ant-eater, and is armed with long, sharp quills, which effectively protect it from attacks by snakes, dogs, and other enemies.

Of approximately 875 birds known in Australia, about four-fifths are indigenous to Queensland, and, of the latter, some are not found beyond her borders. This applies to the cassowary, the largest bird, which is much heavier and more strongly built than the emu. Not only is the State rich in the variety of its birds, but also in the beauty of their plumage. The handsomest are found among the rifle and bower birds, parrots, finches, pigeons, dragoon birds, and wrens. Queensland does not possess any bird of the parrot proper, but black, white, and coloured cockatoos and widely varying parrakeets—all of the parrot tribe—exist in plenty, making the forests resound with their screeching and dazzling the eyes of the traveller with the brightness of their plumage as they flash through the trees. There are various types of eagles, including the Australian eagle, falcons, goshawks, kestrels, kites, and harriers. In addition there are a number of kinds of owls and kingfishers, including the laughing jackass.



THE ECHIDNA OR ANT-EATER.

Two remarkable varieties are the bird of paradise and the bower bird, the latter attaining its highest development in Queensland. They are remarkable by reason of their strange antics while at play and the elaborate arrangements they make for their queer dances. The regent bird, satin bird, and spotted bower bird construct for a playground a gutter-shaped pathway, bounded by walls made of grass. They run up and down this path carrying shells, pieces of bone, and other things which have attracted their fancy and which they have collected.

The crested bower bird finds a spot where two saplings are a little way apart, with a vine or some other connection joining them. A family of the birds then surrounds one sapling with a wall of interlaced sticks, some raising the structure as high as six to eight feet, and ornamenting it outside with moss and lichen. The other sapling is also surrounded though less elaborately, and between the two the birds have their playground.

Beautiful plumed pigeons, as well as stately black swans, ducks, teal, divers, and hosts of other water fowl and long-legged feeders from the swamps and edges of billabongs abound. Crocodiles inhabit the rivers of the State north of Keppel Bay and the Fitzroy, growing to a length of 25 feet over a great number of years. There are large numbers of fresh water tortoises and large marine turtles, and a great variety of snakes and lizards, including the monitor (commonly called goanna).

ENCHANTING TOURIST RESORTS



DESTINED to become the playground of the nation, Queensland holds many charms and surprises even for her native-born, who are just awakening to the fact that in scenic beauty, variety of climate, and diversity of holiday attractions, their own State is without peer. For a thousand miles along her sunny littoral there are countless enchanting mountain, seaside, and island resorts where memorable holidays can be enjoyed—distinctive holiday attractions not to be encountered in any other part of the Commonwealth.

Queensland's chief charm to the tourist during the winter months will, of course, be the Wonderland of the North and the coral-girt dream isles within the cobalt waters of the Great Barrier Reef. Year after year, the great exodus to the Northlands sets in like a sweeping tide—a pilgrimage to an Enchanted Land—where, in the flooding winterless sunshine the visitor finds some potent elixir for the prolongation of life and happiness. But the holiday attractions of Queensland are not confined to the northern parts of the State. South Queensland, for instance, is singularly favoured with pleasure resorts. Indeed it would be difficult to excel in another area of similar size the number and variety of scenic attractions of those which are easily accessible from Brisbane. This factor, together with the most equable climate in

the Commonwealth, makes the south-eastern seaboard a veritable Riviera, suitable for holidays or tours in summer or winter. Thus, with Brisbane as the pivotal point, the visitor may travel north, south, and west, and in every direction find a remarkable number of holiday locations—always with a totally different appeal.

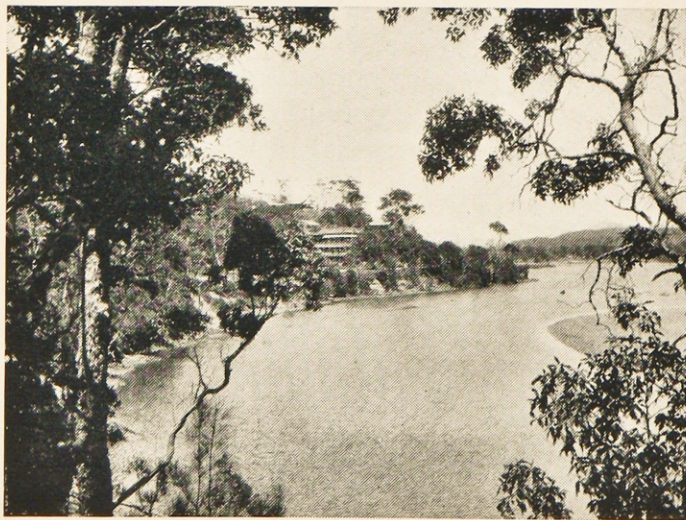
To the south, commencing at Southport which is fifty miles from the capital, and extending twenty miles to Tweed Heads on the border of the two States, there is a chain of surfing beaches—Main Beach and Surfers' Paradise (Southport), Burleigh Heads, Elanora, Currumbin, Tugan, Bilinga, Kirra, Coolangatta, and Tweed Heads—with curving silver beaches equal to Australia's best.

Behind these coastal resorts a chain of mountains extend from Tambourine to Lamington National Park, embracing Springbrook and Beechmont, and rising from 2,000 feet to 4,000 feet. Transcendent panoramas, luxuriant "rain forest" vegetation, fern and palm filled gorges dropping a thousand feet to murmuring crystal-clear streams, and an invigorating climate 20 degrees lower than the coastal plains, are features of these delightful mountain retreats.

Around Brisbane itself there is an infinite variety of attractions which are fully described in pamphlets issued by the Government Tourist Bureau.

The visitor never fails to be charmed with Moreton Bay and the archipelago of verdant islands within its sparkling waters. Popular excursions are conducted down the Brisbane River to Redcliffe and Bribie Island, Amity Point and Dunwich on Stradbroke Island, and through the beautiful Canaipa Passage.

One hundred miles west of Brisbane is the Garden City of the State—Toowoomba—situated at 2,000 feet on the crest of the Main Dividing Range, gateway to the fertile Darling Downs. The beauty of the surrounding district and the exhilarating climate combine to make this Mountain City an enchanting resort for health and pleasure. Stanthorpe and environs, situated at 3,600 feet about 200 miles south-west of the capital, is the centre of the State's temperate fruitgrowing district—the famous Granite Belt—where a wonderful dowry of grapes, apples,



CURRUMBIN CREEK, SOUTH QUEENSLAND.



RUSSELL RIVER AND BELLENDEN KER RANGE, NORTH QUEENSLAND.

and stone fruits are among the sun-kissed harvest of the orchards. The Bunya Mountains (3,611 feet), accessible *via* Dalby, also constitutes an ideal holiday and health resort.

Fringing the Pacific fifty miles north of Brisbane are the oceanside resorts of Caloundra, Mooloolaba, Alexandra Headland, Maroochydore, Noosa Heads, and Coolum. At these sun-drenched surfing resorts, and at Tewantin amid the Lakes Country, the tourist will also find comfortable accommodation and splendid holiday locations.

The coastal regions north of Brisbane, like the South Coast, are bordered on the west by sapphire-misted ranges soaring more than 2,000 feet to the clouds. On the summit of the fertile Blackall Range are situated Maleny, Montville, and Mapleton, each provided with comfortable guest house accommodation. In the red volcanic soil orchards "fair as the garden of the Lord" bear rich harvests of golden-hued citrus and a largess of tropical fruits. Nearby is situated the sub-tropical paradise of Buderim Mountain.

Further north are the fertile and picturesque Wide Bay and Burnett districts with the twin cities of Maryborough and Bundaberg. The Pialba-Urangan seafront and the rich hinterland with its overflowing tribute of sugar-cane and tropical fruits never fails to enchant the visitor. Maryborough is the point of embarkation for the resort on Fraser Island.

Bundaberg is blessed with having an open seafront on Hervey Bay only seven miles from the city. Splendid roads lead to Bargara and Nielson's Park, the principal bathing beaches. The Great Barrier Reef has its southernmost beginning at Lady Elliott Island, about fifty miles north-east of Bundaberg. Some little distance away the coral islets form the Bunker Group which merge into the Capricorn Group several miles further north. The point of embarkation for the Capricorn Islands is Gladstone. Heron Island, a true coral cay, is one of the most popular of the Group.

Rockhampton also has picturesque environs and excellent bathing beaches at Yeppoon and Emu Park.

At Mackay the tourist will find an unlimited range of scenic attractions. Delightful excursions can be made to the Near and Far beaches, to Seaview, Eimeo, through the picturesque Mt. Juke's Valley to Seaforth and the Newry Islands, or through acres of waving sugar-cane in the pretty Pioneer Valley to the Chalet on the crest of the "Mountain of Mists," Eungella Range (2,000 to 4,000 feet). Adjacent to Mackay's silver shores are clusters of coral-fringed islands forming the Cumberland Group, which comprise the dream islands of Brampton, Lindeman, West Molle, and Hayman. The last two islands bejewel the famous Whitsunday Passage, recognised as being one of the most beautiful waterways in the world.

Bowen also holds much of interest to the tourist. On the waters of the harbour yachting is a favourite pastime. Still further north is the delightful resort of Magnetic Island, a few miles off the shores of Townsville, Capital of the North.

But it is not until the tourist reaches the far northern city of Cairns that the spell of the tropics is really felt. Here in this northern wonderland Queensland scenery reaches its highest degree of perfection. There is a superb loveliness, a haunting charm, about the vast hinterland of Cairns. The fortunate tourist can never, never forget the transcendent beauty of the mighty Barron Gorge and tumultuous Falls, Kuranda, Yungaburra, and Malanda on the Atherton Tableland, the crater lakes of Eacham and Barrine, or the majestic Cook Highway sweeping down from verdant plateaux to coral seas.

THE GREAT BARRIER CORAL REEF



THE Great Barrier Reef has been referred to as the eighth wonder of the world, and there is much to support this claim. It is indeed one of the marvels of nature and offers to the tourist the most amazing and delightful experiences.

Scientists and travellers concede that the Great Barrier Reef, stretching in a chain of coral structures more than 1,000 miles in length just south of New Guinea to a little north of Bundaberg along the Queensland coast, is one of the greatest marvels of any age and any country.

The Great Barrier Reef is a gigantic rampart of coral reefs and islands built up from the floor of the sea by countless billions of microscopic being known as coral polyps. It is from 10 to 150 miles wide.

The Barrier is studded with mountainous islands whose bases have been part of the mainland, but have sunk beneath the surface of the sea, and with atolls and cays whose bases are the reefs of limestone built up from the ocean bed by the tiny workers in their effort to keep their home at the level of the warmer waters as the bed of the ocean subsided through the ages.

The Whitsunday Islands, reached from Mackay by regular steamer service, are an example of the mountainous type of islands, while the Capricorn Islands off Gladstone are good examples of the atoll and coral cay type. Both have their distinctive features so far as vegetation and bird life is concerned, but have in common surrounding coral gardens of exquisite beauty which abound with quaint marine life. The walls of the gardens are of a hedgelike growth—a hedge that has grown into all kinds of fantastic shapes on the oyster surfaces. The colours of the hedge of living coral are gold and blue, brown and heliotrope, mauve and pink, green, white, and cream—not a harsh or sensational colour scheme—but soft and wonderfully pleasing to the eye. The tints merge into one another so gently that the lover of colour finds nothing but delightful shades wherever he looks.

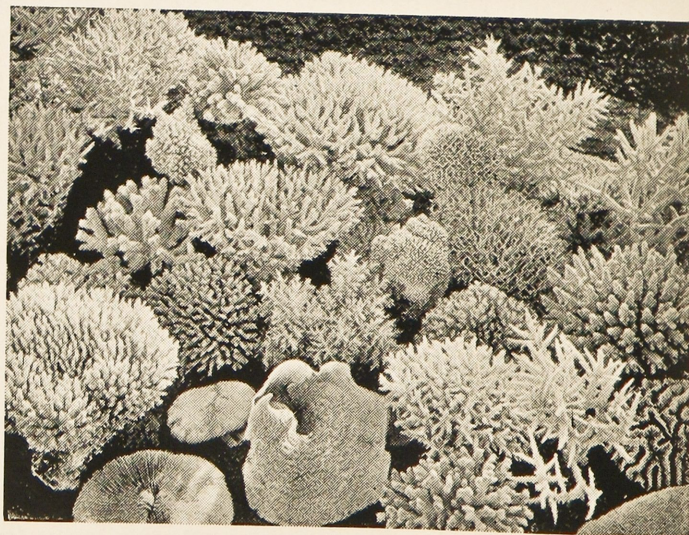
Sport incomparable is to be had on the Barrier—fishing, turtle riding, turtle spearing, shark-baiting

and swimming in tonic waters. Anglers from far countries vow that there is no fishing place in the world to compare with the Barrier.

In the waters that flash back to the sun all the colours of the spectrum there are variety and number of fish for the angler that beggar description. Drifting in the launch off the reef with your line out in 80 feet, and your sinker dragging on the coral rock below, you may feel the thrill of bite after bite, battle after battle; tiny fish no bigger than your bait and giants that you find difficulty in landing. And if you thirst for more excitement than any of these can give you, you may go fishing for tiger sharks in the deeper waters.

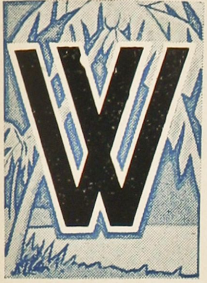
The dominating feature of the Great Barrier Reef is colour. The sea in which it is set is a living, moving kaleidoscope of hues. The canvas of the sky above is painted gorgeously by the rising and setting sun in colours such as are seldom, if ever, seen in other skies. And the sands, shimmering white against the blue of the sea, golden yellow in contrast to the green of the trees and grass, or rosy-tinted at the bottom of the lagoons, form a marvellous setting for the living gems—the coral fishes.

*The deeps have music soft and low,
When winds awake the azure sky—
It lures, lures us on to go
And see the land where corals lie.*



CORAL SPECIMENS FROM THE GREAT BARRIER REEF.

AN ANGLER'S PARADISE



ITH the variety of its fish life and the number of fishing resorts available, the Queensland coast may well be termed the "angler's paradise". A deeply indented coastline extending for over 2,000 miles, and fringed for over two-thirds of its length by the Great Barrier Reef, provides an extensive breeding and spawning ground in which it is estimated fully 250 varieties of edible fish are to be found.

As there is variety in species, so, also, is there variety in size, and the angler, on or off some part of the Queensland coast, will find opportunity for the pursuit of any kind of rod or line fishing in vogue in other parts of the world.

Estuarine fish, such as bream, whiting, tailer, and flathead are to be caught with a light line at placid inshore fishing grounds. Off-shore, schnapper, parrot fish and emperor abound; while further afield giant mackerel and kingfish, during the winter months, provide the game-fishing enthusiast with exciting sport—especially around the coral-girt isles of the Bunker, Capricorn, and Cumberland Groups, and in the deep, cobalt-blue waters of the beautiful Whitsunday Passage. In fact, the whole of the Grand Canal constitutes an ideal fishing ground. Splendid facilities for anglers are available on the various island resorts.

In the northern waters the giant perch is sometimes 70 lb. in weight, and along the southern coast gropers up to 3 cwt. are caught. Whales—mainly of the bottlenose variety—porpoises and dugongs are found in Queensland waters. In a voyage along the coast porpoises may be seen sporting round the bows of the boat and plunging through the waves at an extraordinary speed. Dugongs are met with chiefly along the northern coast.

The fishing industry is gradually being developed, and yearly it grows in importance and value to the State. At present from 3,000 to 4,000 tons of fish, valued at from £130,000 to £150,000, are caught annually. Valuable subsidiary industries are carried on with pearlshell, beche-de-mer, and trochus shell. The value of the pearlshell obtained from the northern waters was as high as £213,000 in 1930, but there has



ALBACORE CAUGHT OFF BARRIER REEF ISLANDS.

been a falling off in recent years, and is now worth approximately £69,000. Over 1,400 tons were produced in 1930, as against 416 tons in 1933. From 500 to 700 tons of trochus shell, worth from £40,000 to £60,000, are collected yearly, while there were 440 tons of beche-de-mer, valued at £33,000, gathered in 1932, and 246 tons (£19,000) in 1933.

The invertebrate marine creatures of our waters include many interesting and some commercially valuable species. Chief among the latter is the marine oyster, the annual production of which is valued at about £20,000. The clam is famous for its size—up to three feet in diameter—and its great strength. Sea snails are found in great profusion; in fact, so numerous are their varieties that it is estimated that they equal nearly three-quarters of all the other mollusca of Australia.

The largest of Queensland's fresh water fish is the Murray cod, which is found throughout the river system drained by the Darling and its tributaries. These fish attain to a weight of from 50 lb. to 60 lb.

The ceratodus presents what, scientifically considered, is the most interesting form of life in Australian waters, for it is one of the oldest surviving species in the world, and for that reason it has been referred to as a living fossil. Its remains have been discovered in rocks in Europe and in Southern Asia, the evidence being that the species flourished at a period considered remote even by the reckoning of geologists.

THE VANISHING TRIBES



IN appearance the Queensland aborigines show no very distinctive features separating them from those of other mainland States of Australia but from the racial standpoint they cannot be dealt with as an integral unit.

It is true that the languages of the tribes of the Cape York Peninsula of the Northern Territory, and of North-Western Australia, have been separated from the languages of the remainder of the continent. It is also well-known that some of the Queensland tribes had distinctive types of weapons and some other appurtenances, and many of their special customs have been recorded. These distinctions, however, are tribal, rather than racial.

The Australian aboriginal may be described as veritably Stone Age Man, ignorant of metals, pottery, agriculture, and navigation, living mainly from hand to mouth, a fairly skilful hunter, and a keen observer of nature, and tracker of the wild—a truly primitive man, if not actually degenerate, either from the purely physical standpoint or when judged by any ethical standard.

Physically the aboriginal has long legs, slender limbs, is small handed, thick skulled, long headed, with deep-set eyes associated with a characteristic nasal notch, and projecting eyebrow ridges (especially in males), with occasionally an almost Neanderthal-like retreating forehead. The nose is wide, especially at the nostrils, and the lips are prominent. His skin is dark, chocolate brown, not black like that of the negro. His dark hair is usually wavy or curly, and is glossy in appearance. The Queensland aboriginal is more allied to the Caucasian than to the negro of the Mongol, but there is something to be said for the view, first put forward by Huxley, that he is reminiscent in some respects of Neanderthal Man.

Although some of the coastal tribes lived in fertile areas where there was plenty of food, it is recognised that the environment of the aborigines on the whole supplied few stimulating influences. There were no domesticated animals, and, indeed, no animals that could be easily domesticated, although the dingo may be claimed as an exception.



ABORIGINES IN WARPAINT, PALM ISLAND.

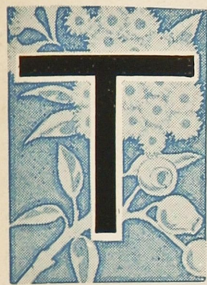
The racial distinctions of the aborigines and their elaborate and very remarkable social system, suggests a lengthy period of isolation. There is considerable evidence for the antiquity of man in Australia, that probably the evolution of the aboriginal race has largely taken place here. There is obviously a special interest attached to the study of these primitive people by specialists. Even to-day when a corroboree is staged in the bright firelight, and the distinctively painted and agile tribesmen display some histrionic skill, often with a touch of poetry or humour, to the accompaniment of recurring chants, it is impossible not to be thrilled by the significance.

Although the pointing bones of the medicine man, and the blinding belief in magic and crude superstition were always in his mental background, yet primitive man in his days of good hunting and feasting was doubtless fairly happy.

Of course, there was much cruelty at times. The women were in complete subjection, and only the thickness of their skulls saved them when domestic troubles were settled by a waddy. All races at times practised cruelty, and the aboriginal was no exception. Personal feuds and inter-tribal warfare provided plenty of excitement.

In the bright sunshine he had little need of clothes or the manifold appliances of civilisation, and not even the security of life with regular meals in the mission stations could tempt him voluntarily to leave his native haunts.

ABORIGINAL PROTECTION



THE number of aborigines in Queensland is estimated to be 17,222 (12,306 full-bloods and 4,916 half-castes). About 2,700 are living in a nomadic condition, and another 10,000 are in institutions or supervised camps, such as Government Settlements, Church Mission Stations, or other reserves. The remainder, about 5 000, are in employment earning their own living.

The Government has established twenty-five institutions for the care of the aborigines. Three Settlements—Cherbourg, Palm Island, and Woorabinda—being of a semi-penitentiary nature, are managed by the Department. Eleven others are controlled by religious denominations, the Government granting a subsidy towards the cost of upkeep. Eleven Torres Strait Islands are also reserves, each under the control of a teacher-superintendent, who directs the village affairs and teaches the children.

The State is divided into ninety-five aboriginal districts, in each of which the senior officer of police is a Protector, who administers aboriginal matters under the direction of the Chief Protector in Brisbane.

The accumulated savings of the aborigines now total £28,000. Each owner has his own banking account and can draw on it for any reasonable need. The families of the men of the Settlement draw on the

accounts for extra comforts from their own communal retail store. Some men have as much as £500 saved.

On the Settlements and Missions homes are provided where the young and growing children are trained on a rural school system, and receive proper nourishment and care. The old and sick are also cared for.

The villages are developed on town-planning lines, and the people are helped to provide comfortable homes for themselves by the establishment of sawmills for the cutting of the necessary timber. Also cattle breeding and farming are carried on by the resident labour to assist towards self-support.

The islands of Torres Strait have 3,500 native inhabitants, of mostly Papuan type, a fine strapping race of people, much superior physically and intellectually to the mainland native. These people are naturally a seafaring race and are splendid sailormen. They maintain themselves by fishing for pearlshell, beche-de-mer, trochus shell, tortoiseshell, &c., which is sold on their account through the Department's officers and trading depots.

They own a fleet of thirty-two fishing luggers and cutters, and their catch last year realised £23,400 in the local markets. This was exclusive of edible fish, dugong, turtle, &c., caught for their own consumption, and garden produce, pigs, fowls, &c., raised on the islands by the womenfolk.

They are a most interesting race of people, and very picturesque in their homelife, customs, habits, and sports

At Great Palm Island is perhaps the largest of the numerous aboriginal settlements, the inhabitants numbering about 1,000. The island village is picturesquely laid out with avenues of cocoanuts, mangoes, and other fruit trees. The people are gathered there from all parts of Northern Queensland, even from Torres Strait, under the kindly care of the Superintendent.

At Great Palm Island there is a good general hospital, a school, a home for young women, and further necessary homes are to be built.



ABORIGINALS, NORTH QUEENSLAND.

CAVALCADE OF PEACE AND PLENTY



QUEENSLAND'S great annual Royal National Exhibition is a cavalcade of peace and plenty that never fails to stir the most phlegmatic man into enthusiasm, and it is one of the sights of the year that Southern tourists never fail to see. The Brisbane Show is the mecca of

cattlemen and sheepmen from all parts of the Commonwealth, and Queensland's magnificent dowry of live-stock is the magnet for thousands of critical and discerning eyes.

Pridefully, the Queenslander dwells upon this annual spectacle which presents a pageant of the indestructible, constantly replenishing rural wealth of the State. It is a microcosm of national industry and achievement that holds no peer in any other State of the Commonwealth.

How many who pass through the turnstiles at Bowen Park, and enter in epitome the very heart of the State, see beyond the noise and the glamour the greatness of this Empire of the never ending sun? How many hear in the lowing of cattle, the grunting of opulently lolling pigs, and the bleating of sheep the orchestration of achievement, the rhythmic swing of a State marching onward to its mighty destiny?

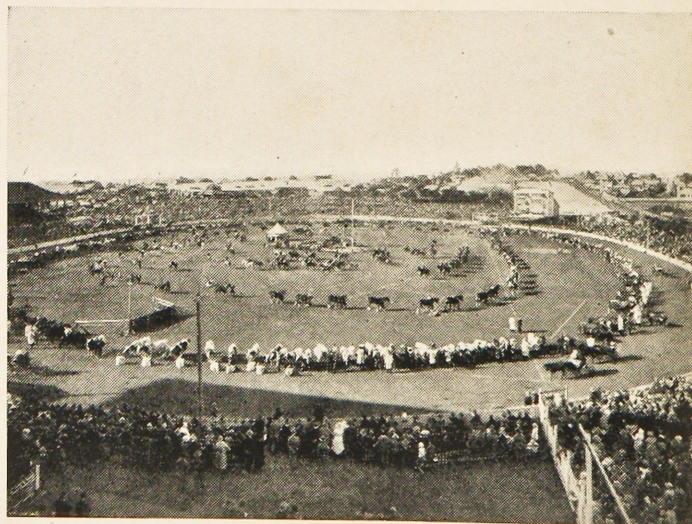
How much romance is there in this great festival for those who have eyes to see! In the great pavilion are piled boxes of golden butter, minted out of the cream of Jersey and Illawarra and other famous breeds. And alongside the fruit of orchards that have bloomed in the mud of a thousand incandescent lava streams are wonderful creations of steel and iron

The dairy cattle show is an exhibition in itself. In the long lanes of stalls the pick of the famous dairy breeds of Queensland loll luxuriously in their palatial straw bedrooms—bovine aristocrats of the blood royal, attended by obsequious, shirt sleeved human equerries, and brawny chamberlains with mops and buckets and brushes. When the grand parade takes place the climax of vivid pageantry is reached. Led by white coated attendants the great breeds that have made Queensland famous in the marts of the world advance with ponderous and stately tread,

their march heralded by the lowing of aristocratic dams heavy with milk, the deep chested bellow of sires of the stud as they obey the pressure of the twitch rope on their thick, fleshy nostrils, the bawling of calves with gangling legs—a reveille call of an army of peace and plenty, more magnificent and stirring than the peal of brass-tongued bugle or brazen trumpet.

Proud Clydesdales follow in stately procession, powerful draught stallions with manes of jet and heavy hooves that sink deep in the velvet turf, tossing their noble heads as if conscious that they are no mere parvenus destined for plough or lorry. Then last of all, like the rearguard of a mighty army, come the lighter breeds, thoroughbreds of the turf and the stable, trotters, hunters, and pacers, their glossy backs and shining flanks snaring the sunlight as they curvet and caracole in all the glory of their eager youth full of fire and mettle.

This vast panoramic show window of 40 acres, embracing every conceivable form of agricultural, rural, and industrial wealth, is something more than just a picture of prosperity. It is an object lesson to those who have eyes to see that the prosperity of the State depends upon the fertility of its fields, the richness of its pastures, the quality of its herds, . . . that a bag of wheat is a pillar of national greatness, and that the plough and the reaping hook are the keys of our economic salvation



THE GRAND PARADE, ROYAL SHOW, BRISBANE.

DIRECTORY

QUEENSLAND STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

(WITH SUB-DEPARTMENTS)

Chief Secretary—

Executive Building, George Street, Brisbane.

Agent-General, London.

Art Gallery.

Auditor-General.

Immigration.

Legislative Assembly.

Museum.

Public Library.

Public Service Commissioner.

Public Service Superannuation Fund.

State Stores.

Agriculture and Stock—

William Street, Brisbane.

Agricultural Bank.

Agricultural and Chemical Laboratory

Agricultural Journal.

Botanical Museum.

Director of Marketing.

Sugar Cane Prices Board.

Sugar Experiment Stations.

Home—

Treasury Building, Queen Street, Brisbane.

Charitable Institutions.]

Chief Protector of Aborigines.

Criminal Investigation Branch.

Health.

Hospitals.

Local Government.

Maternal and Child Welfare.

Police and Prisons.

State Children.

Justice—

Treasury Building, Queen Street, Brisbane.

Coroner's Court.

Crown Solicitor.

Electoral Registration and Elections.

Magistrates Courts.

Police Courts.

Public Curator.

Registrar of Friendly Societies.

Registrar of Titles.

Registrar-General.

Sheriff.

Supreme Court.

Labour and Industry—

Treasury Building, Queen Street, Brisbane.

Commissioner of Prices.

Court of Industrial Arbitration and Conciliation.

Factories and Shop Acts.

Labour Exchanges.

Unemployment Insurance, &c.

Workers' Accommodation Acts.

Mines—

Treasury Building, Queen Street, Brisbane.

Geological Survey.

Mining Journal.

Public Instruction—

Treasury Building, Queen Street, Brisbane.

Agricultural High School.

Blind and Deaf Schools.

Correspondence Schools.

Grammar Schools.

High Schools.

Primary Schools.

Rural Schools.

Schools of Art.

Teachers' Training College.

Technical Colleges.

Public Lands—

Executive Building, George Street, Brisbane.

Forestry.

Irrigation and Water Supply.

Prickly-pear Land Commission.

Survey.

Public Works—

Treasury Building, Queen Street, Brisbane.

Electric Light and Gas.

Machinery and Scaffolding.

Main Roads Commission.

State Advances Corporation (Workers' Dwellings).

Weights and Measures.

Railway—

State Building, Adelaide Street, Brisbane.

Railway Refreshment Rooms.

Tourist Bureau.

Treasury—

Treasury Building, Queen Street, Brisbane.

Analyst.

Bureau of Industry.

Government Printing Office.

Harbour and Marine Department.

Land and Income Tax Office.

State Government Insurance Office.

Sugar Board.

TRAVEL SERVICE

Information regarding tourist resorts in Queensland will be supplied and complete bookings for transportation and accommodation services made upon application to the—

QUEENSLAND
TOURIST



GOVERNMENT
BUREAU

STATE BUILDING, ADELAIDE ST., BRISBANE
NEWSPAPER HOUSE, COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE
17 MARTIN PLACE, SYDNEY

ALSO AT

ROCKHAMPTON - - TOWNSVILLE - - CAIRNS



QUEENSLAND

100 Statute Miles to an Inch.

Reference :

- Railways Opened —————
- „ under Construction - - - - -
- „ Authorised - - - - -
- Lighthouses shown thus *

919.43

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PALM ISLAND NORTH QUEENSLAND
PHOTO FEARN STEELE

VOYAGER ITEM



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